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# Daily Report

# East Europe

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# Daily Report
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*FBIS-EEU-93-081* *29 April 1993*

CONTENTS

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

**INTER-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

EC Agreement With Czech Republic May Be Delayed *[CTK]* ..... 1
Prices Reported in Czech, Slovak Republics *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 27 Apr]* ..... 1

**ALBANIA**

Yugoslav Envoy Refuses Protest Note on Killings *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 2
Serreqi Writes to UN Council on Killings *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 2
Republican Party Statement on Killings *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 2
Minister Zhulali Explains Military Doctrine *[Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY 23 Apr]* ..... 2
Cela Blames Ex-Leaders for Italian Aid Abuse *[ATA]* ..... 3

**BULGARIA**

Foreign Ministry Supports UN Sanctions *[BTA]* ..... 5
Berov Receives Austrian Parliament Delegation *[BTA]* ..... 5
Private Companies To 'Advise' Berov Cabinet *[OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK 23 Apr]* ..... 5
Debt Servicing Proposal Announced *[BTA]* ..... 6
Government Estimates Losses From Sanctions *[BTA]* ..... 6
Assembly Budget Committee Adopts Draft Budget *[BTA]* ..... 7
Centrist Union Viewed as DPS Instrument *[24 CHASA 23 Apr]* ..... 8
Data on Trade Exchange With Turkey Published *[BTA]* ..... 8

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Ministry Fails To Endorse Havel's Stand on B-H *[LIDOVE NOVINY 27 Apr]* ..... 9
President, Foreign Minister Agree on B-H Issue *[CTK]* ..... 9
Klaus Appeals for Talks on Property Issue *[Prague Radio]* ..... 9
Havel Criticizes Western 'Protectionism' *[CTK]* ..... 9
Agreement Reached With Germany on Compensation *[CTK]* ..... 10
Minister Lux Says EC Conditions Limit Exports *[CTK]* ..... 10
Ministers Discuss Ingolstadt Pipeline Funding *[CTK]* ..... 11
Economy Minister Ends Visit to Japan *[CTK]* ..... 11
Havel Meets With Trade Union Leaders *[CTK]* ..... 11
Republic To Adjust Slovak Payments Agreement *[CTK]* ..... 11
Share Distribution to Slovaks Would Be Illegal *[CTK]* ..... 12
Selected Economic Sectors' Jan-Feb Results *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 23 Apr]* ..... 12
Price Fluctuations in Manufacturing Outlined *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 23 Apr]* ..... 13
Data on Czech, Slovak Armies After Division *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 26 Apr]* ..... 14
CNB Reserves Exceed Federal Bank's Reserves *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 27 Apr]* ..... 14
Blockade at Temelin Plant Broken Up *[CTK]* ..... 15
Commentary Views Havel's Visit to United States *[LIDOVE NOVINY 24 Apr]* ..... 15
Most Citizens Consider Transformation Slow *[CTK]* ..... 15

**SLOVAKIA**

Meciar on Problems in Dividing Federal Assets *[Bratislava Radio]* ..... 16
Accepts Czech Proposal for Talks *[CTK]* ..... 16
Ministry Denies Violating Hungarian Airspace *[CTK]* ..... 16
President Kovac Describes Meeting With Aspin *[REPUBLIKA 24 Apr]* ..... 16
Kovac Comments on Ethnic Issues Roundtable *[CTK]* ..... 17

Meciar Signs Agreement With Employers, Unions *[CTK]* ..... 17
Education Minister Survives No-Confidence Vote *[CTK]* ..... 17
Kovac Announces No Devaluation Necessary *[CTK]* ..... 17
Military Service Reduced From 18 to 12 Months *[CTK]* ..... 18
Treaty Succession Protocol Signed With Poland *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 24 Apr]* ..... 18
Nationalists Hold Assembly, Present Program *[REPUBLIKA 26 Apr]* ..... 18
MKDH Holds Assembly, Elects New Presidium *[REPUBLIKA 26 Apr]* ..... 18
Arms Negotiations at Knazko's Command Confirmed *[CTK]* ..... 19
Doubt Cast on Dubcek Investigation by Son *[CTK]* ..... 19

**HUNGARY**

Army Willing To Participate in Peacekeeping Forces *[MTI]* ..... 20
UN Sanctions Cause Damages to Shipping Company *[MTI]* ..... 20
Young Democrats Elect New Faction Leader *[MTI]* ..... 20
Developments in Russian Arms Supply Negotiations *[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Apr]* ..... 20
Defense Ministry Refuses Comment *[NEPSZABADSAG 27 Apr]* ..... 20

**POLAND**

Peasant Alliance Quits Coalition *[Warsaw Radio]* ..... 21
Suchocka, Political Leaders React *[Warsaw TV]* ..... 21
Leadership Controversy Emerges Over Media Council *[PAP]* ..... 21
Mass Media's Responsibility Stressed *[SERWIS INFORMACYJNY PREZYDENTA]* ..... 22
Support for UN Sanctions Announced *[PAP]* ..... 23
Privatization Minister Explains Resignation Threat *[Warsaw Radio]* ..... 23
Government Discusses Foreign Policy *[Warsaw TV]* ..... 24
Sejm, Senate Sessions Reported *[PAP]* ..... 24
Suchocka Receives Belgian Senate Delegation *[PAP]* ..... 25
Domestic Heating Charges To Rise 1 May *[PAP]* ..... 25
Teachers, Health Workers Have Lowest Wages *[PAP]* ..... 25

**ROMANIA**

Foreign Ministry Statement on UN Sanctions *[ROMPRES]* ..... 26
Vacaroiu Discusses Yugoslavia on Return From Greece *[ROMPRES]* ..... 26
Ministry Issues Report on 1992 Foreign Debt *[ROMPRES]* ..... 26
Committee Appointed for Child Protection *[ROMPRES]* ..... 27
Shipping Company Outlines Losses From Embargo *[ROMPRES]* ..... 27
Democratic Trade Union Alliance Established *[TINERETUL LIBER 26 Apr]* ..... 27
PNTCD Stance on MFN Status Presented *[Bucharest Radio]* ..... 27
Article Criticizes Iliescu's U.S. Visit *[ROMANIA LIBERA 24-25 Apr]* ..... 28
Commentary Condemns U.S. Linkage of MFN *[EVENIMENTUL ZILEI 26 Apr]* ..... 29

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

Bosnian Serb Parliament May Meet Before Referendum *[TANJUG]* ..... 30
Owen Rejects Lifting Arms Embargo Against Bosnia *[Vienna DER STANDARD 28 Apr]* ..... 30
Possible Effects of Lifting Embargo Viewed *[VOJSKA 15 Apr]* ..... 31
Karadzic: Acceptance of UN Peace Plan 'Suicidal' *[Hamburg DPA]* ..... 32
UN Delegation's 'Safe Havens' Proposal Rejected *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 32
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Current Issues *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 32
More Troops Needed if 'Safe Areas' Declared *[AFP]* ..... 33
UNPROFOR Releases Casualty, Aid Statistics *[AFP]* ..... 33
Gorazde Official Says 70,000 Threatened by Starvation *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 33
Serbs' Refusal To Allow Gorazde Aid Condemned *[AFP]* ..... 34
Cease-Fire in Central Bosnia 'Generally Holding' *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 34
UNPROFOR Reports 'Intense' Fighting in Central Bosnia *[AFP]* ..... 34
Radio Reports Resumed Shelling of Gradacac, Olovo *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 34
Muslim-Croat Provocations in Herzegovina Continue *[TANJUG]* ..... 35
Muslims Attack, Burn Two Croat Villages *[Zagreb Radio]* ..... 35

Artillery in Croatia Supports Serb Attacks on Bihac *[AFP]* ..... 35
Muslims Continue Attack on Bihac Battlefield *[TANJUG]* ..... 36
Bihac Reportedly Attacked From UNPROFOR Zone *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 36
Serbs Reportedly Closing In on Bihac *[AFP]* ..... 37
B-H Army Reportedly Halted Bihac 'Invasion' *[Sarajevo Radio]* ..... 37
Serb Army Says Irregulars Attacked Bihac *[TANJUG]* ..... 37
Bosnian Serbs Have Met Srebrenica Obligations *[TANJUG]* ..... 38
Muslims Violating Cease-Fire Around Srebrenica *[TANJUG]* ..... 38
Serbs, Muslims Clash Around Srebrenica *[AFP]* ..... 39
Cease-Fire Reportedly Holding in Srebrenica Area *[TANJUG]* ..... 40
UNHCR Convoys En Route to Srebrenica, Tuzla *[TANJUG]* ..... 40
Elderly Plead for Evacuation From Srebrenica *[AFP]* ..... 40
Islamic Community Elects Reis Ul-Ulema *[Zagreb Radio]* ..... 40
Bosnian Serb Official Supports Peace Plan *[DNEVNIK 10 Apr]* ..... 40
Paper Interviews Muslim, Croat Leaders *[London AL-HAYAH 24 Apr]* ..... 41
Tuzla Leader Discusses Refugees, Morillon *[London AL-HAYAH 18 Apr]* ..... 43

## CROATIA

Croatian Officials Praise Agreement *[Zagreb Radio]* ..... 45
Paspalj Favors Unification With Bosnian Serb Republic *[TANJUG]* ..... 45
Serbs Use Helicopters To Shell Bila Vlaka *[Zagreb Radio]* ..... 45
President Tudjman Leaves for Visit to Turkey *[Zagreb Radio]* ..... 45

## SLOVENIA

Privatization Affair Reportedly Involves Many Politicians *[SLOVENEC 26 Apr]* ..... 46
Commission Investigating Work of Secret Service *[SLOVENEC 24 Apr]* ..... 47

## YUGOSLAVIA

### Federal

Cosic on Bosnia Conflict Issues *[TANJUG]* ..... 48
Jovanovic Assesses Vance-Owen Plan *[BORBA 21 Apr]* ..... 50
Protest Against Havel Statements on Bosnia *[TANJUG]* ..... 52
Opposition Leader Comments on Bijeljina Decision *[Belgrade Radio]* ..... 52
Economic Collapse Within 6 Months Predicted *[BORBA 27 Apr]* ..... 53
Neighboring Countries To Demand Compensation *[TANJUG]* ..... 53
Moratorium on Foreign Debts Proposed *[TANJUG]* ..... 54
RSK Officials, Milosevic Discuss Fate of Krajina *[INTERVJU 19 Mar]* ..... 54

### Serbia

UN French Soldiers Leave Serbian Base *[AFP]* ..... 55
Scandanavian Troops Replace French *[AFP]* ..... 55
New DEPOS Group Formed in Assembly *[TANJUG]* ..... 56

### Macedonia

VMRO-DPMNE Supports Latest Sanctions Against FRY *[TANJUG]* ..... 56
Defense Minister Leads Delegation to Tirana *[TANJUG]* ..... 56

### Montenegro

President Bulatovic Addresses Assembly *[TANJUG]* ..... 56

### Kosovo

Serb Troops Seen Training Near Pristina *[KOSOVA DAILY REPORT]* ..... 58
Serbs 'Amassing' Tanks, Artillery, Officers, Men *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 58

Serb 'Massacre' of Albanians Causes Public Protest *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 59
Rugova Calls for 'Humane' Treatment of Refugees *[KOSOVA DAILY REPORT]* ..... 59
Albania Accused of Stoking Secessionist Sentiments *[TANJUG]* ..... 60
Arrest Warrants for 30,000 Albanians, Muslims Issued *[KOSOVA DAILY REPORT]* ..... 60
Democratic Alliance Requests Intervention Against Serbia *[Tirana Radio]* ..... 60

## EC Agreement With Czech Republic May Be Delayed

*AU2904124293 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Brussels April 27 (CTK correspondent)—The signing of an agreement on the association of the Czech Republic with the European Community (EC) could be delayed for administrative and technical problems to this autumn, the charge d'affaires of the Czech mission with the EC, Pavel Telicka, told CTK today.

The European Parliament (EP) is, however, interested in the fastest possible signing of agreements on the Czech Republic's and Slovakia's association, the EP parliamentarian and rapporteur on the relevant association agreements, Yannis Sakellariou, said today.

Sakellariou assumes that on political grounds the two agreements will be discussed simultaneously. But should a delay or other unpredictable events occur, nothing should prevent their being discussed separately.

Sakellariou made it clear that he knew of the Czech Republic's interest in signing the European agreement on association with the EC by the end of this summer. He promised to draw attention of the EC Commission to the EP's immense interest in this issue.

Sakellariou also voiced his personal view on EC extension. He believes that before 1999, when the objectives established in the Maastricht treaty on European union are to be achieved, no talks about new members should start, except those commenced with Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

The first round of the talks on the Czech Republic's association agreement with the Brussels executive officials was held on April 14. The second round, which could be the final one, is scheduled for May 27. There has been no surprise in the talks, and they have been quite smooth.

After the agreement is initialed and subsequently signed, the procedure of approval in the EP and ratification by the EC member states could begin.

If no problems arise, the European agreement on association with the EC could come into force by the end of 1994.

## Prices Reported in Czech, Slovak Republics

*AU2804200193 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Apr 93 p 8*

[Report by the Czech Statistical Office and the Slovak Statistical Office: "Comparison of the Development of Prices in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in the First Quarter of 1993"]

[Text] When comparing the development of prices in both republics, we can see that the trends in both the Czech and the Slovak Republics are virtually identical. Prices in the Czech Republic rose slightly faster last year, while in the first three months of this year the situation was reversed.

The increase in prices since the beginning of the year (while there is a similar trend of significantly smaller monthly increases in both republics, was higher in the Slovak Republic in March (compared to December 1992). Prices for industrial products rose 4.4 percent, consumer prices rose 1.2 percent, and prices for construction work rose 0.9 percent. Prices for agricultural products rose faster in the Slovak Republic, 1.4 percent, during the first quarter of 1993, compared with the same period of 1992.

From the longer perspective, some prices rose more sharply in the Slovak Republic. On the average, in the first quarter of this year, prices rose faster in the Slovak Republic, compared with 1989 (or 1990). Prices for agricultural products rose 8 percent, consumer prices 4.8 percent, and prices for industrial products 2.4 percent. On the contrary, prices for construction work rose faster in the Czech Republic, some 5.2 percent.

### Yugoslav Envoy Refuses Protest Note on Killings

*AU2804152593 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman states that on 27 April Mr. Leonard Deni summoned the second Yugoslav secretary, Mirko Markolovic, to the Foreign Ministry to hand him a protest note issued by the ministry concerning the killing of five Albanian citizens on Yugoslav territory.

The Albanian representative acquainted the Yugoslav diplomat with the content of the protest note and handed it to him. The Yugoslav diplomat not only pretended to be uninformed about the incident in question, but also refused to accept the protest note on the grounds that its tone is very harsh.

Meanwhile, concerning these murders of Albanian nationals, BORBA has published the misinformation that they were armed and had fired on Yugoslav guards. [words indistinct] the real facts uncovered by the joint border commission at the scene of the event.

The Albanian representative declared that these repeated acts—such as illegal murders—instigate and increase tension in the region and impair peace and security. This act testifies to a lack of responsibility on the part of the Yugoslav diplomatic service and is a continuation of the prejudice that runs counter to international conventions regulating the relations between states.

### Serreqi Writes to UN Council on Killings

*AU2804185793 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Concerning the killing of five Albanian nationals by Serbian border guards, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Albania Alfred Serreqi has sent a letter to the UN Security Council chairman.

The letter expresses the ever greater concern over these events, which can no longer be considered as sporadic border incidents, but as certain provocative acts that aim at something dangerous. We regret that we are seeing universal principles such as those on human rights and those that regulate relations among neighboring countries being violated by the Serbian authorities, who are aiming to incite new flash points of tension and conflict in the territories inhabited by Albanians on both sides of the border and beyond.

The Government of the Republic of Albania asks the Security Council to devote the proper degree of attention to these acts committed by the Belgrade authorities and condemn them, as well as take the necessary measures to prevent them from being repeated. The consequences deriving from such uncontrolled acts may lead to the creation of [words indistinct] in the region.

In the meeting of the CSCE High-Level Officials Committee held in Prague, our envoy informed the participants about the incident and openly condemned the Serbs, insisting that the necessary measures should be taken and a firm stance be maintained.

### Republican Party Statement on Killings

*AU2804173893 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] A statement by the Steering Committee of the Republican Party of Albania says that the murders of eight Albanians committed within 26 hours by Serbian border guards are an open and brutal provocation against our country and nation in general. This provocation has happened at a time when the United Nations tightened sanctions against Serbia. Milosevic wants to create a new conflict with Albania so as to divert the world's attention from Srebrenica and Sarajevo. It is now evident that Milosevic will not stop short of embroiling the whole Balkans in war.

We call on our authorities not to fall into the trap [words indistinct] to defend the lives of our nationals and denounce provocation. The People's Assembly and the government should immediately summon meetings and ask the UN Security Council and the European Parliament to examine this tragic question. We should make it clear to everyone that Albania will not tolerate criminal murders and terror against its border population. The Foreign Ministry protest issued on 27 April was entirely inappropriate. It should not be imagined that Serbia will become less aggressive [words indistinct], on the contrary the more tolerant our state shows itself to be, the more their arrogance and violence will increase.

How many innocent Albanians have been killed on the border with former Yugoslavia in the last six months? This mass murder shows that we have stopped nothing [words indistinct] a protest addressed to the perpetrators of the crime and border commissions. If the world requires evidence, you have it before your eyes in the dead bodies of the young boys murdered not for border violation, but just for the sake of taking their lives. The energetic actions that Parliament and the Albanian Government should take are dictated by the need to protect the nation and peace in the region.

### Minister Zhulali Explains Military Doctrine

*AU2604195493 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 23 Apr 93 p 5*

[Interview with Defense Minister Safet Zhulali by Vasyl Zhukovskyy in Sofia; date not given: "Albania Is Emerging From Its Seclusion"]

[Text] Albanian Defense Minister Safet Zhulali, while on an official visit in Sofia, held a news conference and, in particular, answered your correspondent's questions. (A brief biographical reference: Safet Zhulali was born in 1944, has a higher education—a mathematician—

worked as a teacher, a deputy of the parliament, is married, and has three daughters).

[Zhukovskyy] Mr. Minister, there is presently unrest in the Serbian autonomous region of Kosovo, which is mainly populated by Albanians. If the Serbs dare to start ethnic cleansing there like they do, for example, in Bosnia, how will Tirana react?

[Zhulali] We will do everything to prevent this from happening and will react with all possible means.

[Zhukovskyy] Do these means envisage the use of military force?

[Zhulali] I repeat: with all possible means. Albania must take care of its sons and daughters who live outside its borders. That is why our government primarily wants to cooperate with all countries, especially those in the Balkan region.

[Zhukovskyy] In former times, the so-called nationwide protection was Albania's military doctrine. Even today, bunkers meant for accommodating several people can be seen in backyards, in cities, and on sea beaches. I heard that there used to be more than 600,000 of them. What is your state's military doctrine today?

[Zhulali] Indeed, in former times, Albanian rulers were guided by the notion that all countries, both nearby and distant, were our enemies. The military doctrine was based upon these principles. It was truly insane. Now, everything is, of course, different. We have no enemies. However, we are ready for protection and defense. Good relations with all countries is Albania's priority goal regarding external policy. We are looking toward the European Community for support.

[Zhukovskyy] What are your relations with Ukraine in the military sphere?

[Zhulali] We are ready to cooperate in the sphere of security with all democratic states, including Ukraine.

## Cela Blames Ex-Leaders for Italian Aid Abuse

*AU2804151693 Tirana ATA in English 0825 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["Ex-Social-Communist Power Holders Accused of Corruption and Appropriation—Penal Prosecution Against Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Fatos Nano, Farudin Hoxha, and the Persons Involved in Corruption Demanded"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 28 (ATA)—The People's Assembly began today's proceedings with an interpellation with the chairman of the State Control Commission, Mr. Blerim Cela, regarding the corruption of the ex-social communist power holders in administering and distributing the aid accorded by the Italian Government. This interpellation was demanded by a group of deputies of the Democratic Party. On behalf of this group, Deputy H. Shamata, taking the floor said "we demanded this interpellation to explain what the firm Levante Co. and Illyria Holding represent, what procedures have been followed in assigning these firms to handle the Italian credit and aid, why have the organisations specialised in this problem been excluded, involving in this game the son of the ex-President Ramiz Alia, and who profited from the generosity of the neighbours over the poverty of our people.

For nearly three hours, the chairman of the State Control Commission threw light through concrete facts and documents on the involvement of the ex-power holders, beginning with ex-president Ramiz Alia, ex-premiers Carcani and Nano, the former chairman of the Foreign Economic Cooperation Committee, Farudin Hoxha, and other persons as well as on the involvement in this scandal of the ex- Italian ambassador, Torquato Cardilli.

Based on the facts and documents forwarded, it turns out that the firm Levante Co., an Italian-Yugoslav firm, charged with the task of handling the Italian Government aid, has appropriated about eight billion and 433 million lire. Based on the same documents it results that only half of the Italian Government aid has come to Albania. And how much money have filled the pockets of Fatos Nano and Torquato Cardilli, Mr. Cela asked.

At first, Mr. Cela accused Farudin Hoxha, ex-chairman of the Foreign Economic Committee, at the time of Carcani government, of providing exclusiveness to the firm Illyria Holding, which later attracted in the game of corruption the firm Levante Co. Ex-premier Adil Carcani appointed Hajdin Sejdia trade counselor. Fatos Nano and Shkelqim Cani, in the capacity of ex-deputy premier, have signed documents providing great competence to Hajdin Sejdia. Moreover, the son of Ramiz Alia was appointed in the Leading Board of the Bank of Illyria Holding SA. Facilities were created for the Illyria Holding work to ensure financial means for some projects of investments and for the trade of some main articles of Albanian export, facilities were also created to it in getting shops and in the creation of the bank, which did never start its activity.

Further on, Mr. Cela said that on the basis of the documents and testimonies of some former power holders, the ex-President Ramiz Alia charged the Italian firm Levante Co. with the distribution of the aid of the credit. This firm had never before made such a job. The Ministry of Foreign Trade of that time compiled the list of the goods our people needed most. But this list was changed by Levante Co. itself with the approval of Ramiz Alia and Fatos Nano. Instead of the meat, butter, sugar, and rice, which the Albanian people needed, they were provided with canned beans, fruit juice, marmalade, and even these were sold at higher prices than in the Italian market. Besides manipulations with the prices, the Levante Co. firm also manipulated the tariffs of transportation, not involving in the transportation the Albanian merchant fleet, which at that time was not busy

at all. Only the profits this firm drew from the transportation reach to two billion and 600 thousand liras. Many of the products, which were invoiced, did never reach Albania.

Further on, the chairman of the State Control Commission Blerim Cela pointed out that the former power holders, with the aim of getting profits, eliminated the competent structures from these agreements, thus violating the state laws. Ramiz Alia and Fatos Nano, beyond their competences, appointed the firm Levante Co. to deal with the goods which did not meet the needs of the people but which realised their interests. The former power holders have deliberately accepted the high prices the Italian firm offered. The involvement of the son of the former president Alia in this matter was significant.

The preparation of the papers by the Italian former ambassador Cardilli to be signed by Albanian authorities testifies to his involvement in this process and the denigration of our authorities. The commodities that came were never controlled for their quality and quantity.

Regarding all these, the Chairman of the State Control Commission Blerim Cela asked from the Prosecutor's Office to open a penal case against former President Ramiz Alia and former Premier Adil Carcani, which are actually in the process of investigation, and for the former Premier Fatos Nano, actually chairman of the Socialist Party, Farudin Hoxha, Shane Korbeci, and others. As for the former Italian ambassador to Albania, Torquato Cardilli, he said that the Foreign Ministry of Italy is informed of these problems.

After Mr. Cela, the accused Fatos Nano demanded to take the floor. He wanted to make his replication from the podium, but Mr. Malasi, presiding over the session, did not allow him to do so but asked him to speak from his seat. Then he closed the session. After some minutes, it resumed but since Fatos Nano still insisted to speak from the podium, the leader of the session closed the sitting to start the next day.

Even after the remark of the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Tomor Malasi, that the Deputy Fatos Nano should speak from his seat, the latter insisted to speak from the podium. This stirred up a debate on the regulation of the Assembly. The deputies of the group of the Democratic Party asked that the regulation should be observed, while those of the group of Socialist Party insisted that Fatos Nano should speak from the podium. The vice chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party, Musa Ulqini, said that if the democratic majority in the parliament does not allow Fatos Nano to speak, "then we have to do with a fascist majority." Protesting to this statement, the Chairman of the Democratic Party Eduard Selami said that "we are tolerant although we are seated here with people who do not merit to."

The session was interrupted after these replications to resume again. Still, Fatos Nano insisted to speak from the podium. Then, the leader of the session Mr. Malasi gave the floor to the Deputy S. Balla to speak in the name of the group about the interpellation. In the mean time, the Socialist deputies protested, thus preventing the Deputy S. Balla to speak. Mr. Malasi was forced to close the session. The group of the deputies of the Socialist Party got on the tribune irritated, then some deputies of the Democratic Party did the same, thus aggravating the situation.

The People's Assembly will continue proceedings on April 28 before noon.

## Foreign Ministry Supports UN Sanctions

*AU2804201393 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)—In connection with the coming into force of Resolution 820 (1993) of the UN Security Council on additional trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), today Bulgaria declared its readiness to conscientiously meet its obligations under the UN Charter and to strictly enforce the trade and economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

This afternoon the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry came out with a declaration expressing complete support for the observations, conclusions and proposals in Resolution 820 of the UN Security Council and in the reports of the UN secretary general on the peace talks. Bulgaria supports the Vance-Owen peace plan and calls on the third side in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina—the Bosnian Serbs—to sign the peace plan with the shortest possible delay as it is formulated in the report of the UN secretary general of March 26, 1993.

At this critical moment Bulgaria calls on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to show foresight and political will in the name of peace and security in the region and to use its influence over the Bosnian Serbs for adopting the peace plan and for participation in the negotiations on its realization.

The measures envisaged the Resolution 820 will lead Bulgaria to complete economic isolation from its traditional and potential partners—the countries of central and Western Europe. Mindful of this, the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry calls on the UN Security Council and its permanent members, the EC and the CSCE to give special attention to the specific deepening economic problems facing Bulgaria in the enforcement of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. In this connection the Foreign Ministry will make the following proposals before the UN Sanctions Committee:

1. Since under UN Security Council Resolution 820 all transit shipments through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the UNPROFOR-controlled zones, by road and on the Danube River, need express permission by the UN Sanctions Committee, the Security Council, respectively the sanctions committee, should take all necessary measures, including closer cooperation with the regional sanctions coordinator in Brussels, to considerably increase the efficiency of the sanctions committee in considering applications for import, export and transit through the territories envisaged in Resolution 820.

2. The sanctions committee, respectively the working group within its framework, should develop a mechanism to address the committee in considering applications for import, export and transit through the territories envisaged in Resolution 820.

2. [figure as received] The sanctions committee, respectively the working group within its framework, should develop a mechanism to address the specific economic problems of the countries worst-hit by the sanctions in compliance with Article 50 of the UN Charter and plan specific steps to compensate heavy economic losses according to concrete requests for compensations, a list of which Bulgaria is ready to present.

3. Bulgaria calls on the UN Sanctions Committee in working out guidelines on the enforcement of Resolution 820 provisions concerning the control of merchant shipping through the Serbian section of the Danube River to consider the specific economic problems of the riparian countries so as to avoid blocking shipping in the region.

## Berov Receives Austrian Parliament Delegation

*AU2804193693 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)—Today Bulgarian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Prof. Lyuben Berov received an Austrian parliamentary delegation led by Dr. Robert Lichal, second president of the Nationalrat. Dr. Lichal assessed his visit to Bulgaria as very fruitful and interesting. He stressed that the members of the delegation had seen for themselves the deep democratic processes taking place in Bulgaria. Dr Lichal told the Bulgarian president that he was greatly surprised at what Bulgaria has achieved over the past three years and is impressed by the obvious changes in the Sofia streets where he saw many private shops, outlets and offices. The Austrian guest expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that about 25 percent of the joint ventures are with Austrian participation.

"Now when we are replacing the system we should subject our personal and group interests to the national interests," Prof. Berov said, and added that the government headed by him is not seeking recommunization, as its opponents claim. At the end of the meeting the new Austrian ambassador here, Mr. Erich Kristen, delivered a letter from Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Alois Mock inviting Mr. Berov to attend the UN Human Rights Conference to open on June 14 in Vienna, in his capacity as Bulgarian foreign minister.

## Private Companies To 'Advise' Berov Cabinet

*AU2804154293 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 23 Apr 93 p 1*

[Rumyana Strugarova commentary: "Private Capital Will Act as the Government's Adviser"]

[Text] One hour before the government's first news conference on the day marking its first 100 days in office, the establishment of a National Council For Economic Development was announced. Evidently, last week's meeting held at the ceremonial hall of the Council of Ministers headquarters and attended by a multitude of private company managers and bankers did not seem

sufficiently impressive to flatter the vanity of our newborn capitalists. Hence, a second, constituent ceremony had to be held yesterday at which the official status of the council, as a consultative organ attached to the Council of Ministers, was specified.

As we have already had the opportunity to convince ourselves, on other occasions, the representative group of the honorable private businessmen know how to force their will upon the government without giving it too much time to reflect. The purpose of last week's meeting was to submit the managers' complaints to the cabinet ministers. Yesterday's meeting already specified the exact objective—namely that the private capitalists will be expected to advise the government on the progress of structural reform, on privatization, on banking transactions, and on other economic matters.

After this frank explanation it was not very difficult to guess who the constituent members of the new national council should be expected to be. They are the following: The First Private Bank, Tourist Transport Bank, Teksimbank, Credit Bank, The "Orel" and "Sofia-Ins" insurance companies, "Media Holding" Shareholders' Company, and 68 CHASA Press Group publishing companies. It was not a coincidence that some of the constituent members (such as Ventsislav Yosifov, Ilya Pavlov, and Dobromir Gushterov) accompanied Prime Minister Berov to Moscow. It is evident, however, that their business prospects in that country are not very bright. Perhaps there are no more Soviet submarines to be modernized. Privatization in our country has not started as yet. We cannot help connecting the newly established institution to the urgent demand for establishing investments funds for privatization. The aforementioned representative figures are standing behind such claims, and this is not a coincidence either. After Deputy Prime Minister Valentin Karabashev failed in his efforts to replace the executive director of the Privatization Agency, the tested method of creating a parallel structure was put into operation. Thus, the activities of the Privatization Agency will be quietly restricted to drafting privatization programs, while the major state-owned banks are expected to play a second rank role.

### Debt Servicing Proposal Announced

*AU2904142593 Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)—Bulgaria has prepared a new debt servicing proposal to Western commercial bankers, 24 CHASA says. The delegation to the foreign debt talks will meet with Bulgaria's private creditors, the London Club, in early May, Emil Khursev, executive director of the Bulgarian National Bank, told a press conference at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in London yesterday.

Bulgaria's debt is over 10,000 million dollars. In late March 1990 the socialist government headed by Andrey Lukanov suspended debt servicing repayments. In 1992 this country resumed interest payments. The 1993 budget bill makes provisions for further interest payments. However, according to Bulgarian politicians of different parliamentary groups the payments will be effected after Bulgaria signs a debt servicing agreement with the banks. Presidential adviser Mariana Todorova has been head of the Foreign Debt Commission for several months now. Before that Ivan Kostov, who was finance minister, was head of the commission.

Now Bulgarian legislation is being amended and private creditors will be able to acquire property in Bulgaria against their credits to the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank. The mechanism will involve a swap of discount bonds for equities. Discount bonds have been issued for one-third of Bulgaria's commercial debt. Deutsche Bank recently announced that it proposed an about 30 percent reduction for discount bonds, says 24 CHASA.

According to experts, a debt-for-equity swap would solve a small part of the problem. It is important to achieve an optimum reduction which will help Bulgaria service its debt.

The Bulgarian delegation discussed with EBRD experts opportunities to help this country settle its foreign debt, says the daily. Under its rules, the EBRD does not take part in foreign debt projects. However, it is negotiating with Bulgaria to take part in certain investment projects which will indirectly help it service its debt, says Matias von Bismarck-Osten, who is in charge of Bulgaria at the EBRD, quoted by 24 CHASA. According to him, the EBRD will give technical and expert assistance to Bulgaria's financial sector.

### Government Estimates Losses From Sanctions

*AU2804193793 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)—"In connection with articles in Bulgarian newspapers in the last few days, I have been authorized to say that on questions of Bulgaria's foreign policy and especially on its Balkan policy, as well as on national security matters, the major state institutions—the National Assembly, the president and the government—have no differences but are unanimous," Valentin Stoyanov, spokesman for the president, told the press today.

All statements that the president held a different view on the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina are false. The president has repeatedly voiced his view and has not authorized anyone to speak on his behalf on these issues, Stoyanov said. [passage omitted]

On his return from the United States, President Zhelev said UN Security Council Resolution 820 should be observed though this would plunge Bulgaria into dire straits. Bulgaria will be no less isolated than Serbia and its economy will be hurt no less than Serbia's by the

resolution, he said. President Zhelev also said neighbouring Greece could give Bulgaria an alternative trade route to the Aegean Sea.

Bulgaria's economy will be losing about 235 million dollars a month as a result of sanction enforcement under Resolution 820, the Bulgarian Government said today. The tough ban on direct trade operations with the former Yugoslavia and the complete ban on transit operations will make impossible deliveries by Bulgarian companies to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, and will largely block deliveries to Macedonia, in view of the restrictions on the only railway between Dragoman and Skopje via Nis. The rise in transport outlays will increase the cost of transactions with Western Europe and some of them will be cancelled.

Government experts project losses in May-December 1993 to exceed 1,888 million dollars. These estimates give grounds to the government to ask the United Nations to help save the Bulgarian economy from a crushing blow by the embargo, the government also said.

"The Bulgarians cannot even imagine at this stage how much the new UN sanctions will hurt their economy and make their life much more difficult," a Western diplomat in Sofia said.

Officials said existing sanctions against rump Yugoslavia, comprising Serbia and its tiny ally Montenegro, had cost Bulgaria more than 1,800 million dollars since they were imposed last May. The old Yugoslavia was Bulgaria's eighth-largest trading partner.

Ivan Rusev of Bulgaria's biggest state-owned transport company SOMAT told BTA that he faced major losses. He said some 30 percent of the international freight carried by the company's trucks went through Yugoslavia.

### Assembly Budget Committee Adopts Draft Budget

*AU2904105093 Sofia BTA in English 0955 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)—Last night the Budget and Finance Committee decided to propose to the National Assembly to pass the draft budget with the recommendations, addenda and specifications summed up in a report. According to the Budget Committee, in its macroeconomic part the budget is realistic despite a number of shortcomings, omissions and inadequacies.

The planned revenues from the National Bank of Bulgaria (BNB) amounting to 9,000 million leva should be set apart as a separate item because they are not incomes from taxes in the real sense of this word. In order to guarantee these incomes the BNB should not be admitted to forgive debts or owed interest against profit without an explicit sanction from the government, it is pointed out in the report. The committee proposes that the compensations to the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank for deductions made by the private creditor banks from this bank's current accounts should not to exceed 2,000 million leva. This issue may be finally settled only after the signing of an agreement with the London Club. The committee agrees that the payments made to the banks of this club in the first quarter of the year should be approved unconditionally and that the remaining part of the interests amounting to $3,100 million should be included in the budget only under the explicit condition that the payments start after the signing of an acceptable to this country agreement with the creditor banks and the ratification of this agreement by parliament. The draft budget provides for a deficit of over 27,500 million leva which is a considerable increase from the previous year, the members of the committee believe. The budget provides for this deficit to be financed 50 percent by direct credits from the BNB and 50 percent through the issuing of securities. But real non-monetary financing, i.e. financing unrelated to inflation, is envisaged to amount only to 2,000 million leva. This shows that the deficit will be a strong inflation factor. The Budget Committee proposes to the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance to work out a legal framework which would make it impossible for employers not to pay social security taxes. It is pointed out that the relative share of the transfers from the national budget to the social security budget this year is considerably smaller than last year. The committee has established that the necessary balance in the correlation between the national budget and the budget of the judiciary has not been found yet. It is necessary to reach a satisfactory solution to this problem between the first and the second reading of the Budget Bill, the report says.

The committee proposes to seek additional possibilities for decreasing expenditures on higher administration and to place the different institutions in equal conditions. It approved in principle a decision to request additional information on and justification of the over 80 percent rise in the funds allocated to some institutions. The committee deems it expedient to conduct an audit at the National Intelligence Service. Till the completion of the audit this institution should be granted a subsidy equal to the one in last year's budget and taking into account the inflation rate since the beginning of this year. The committee decided that the "bad credits transformation" problem should be regulated in a separate law. The clearing of these credits and their transformation into public debt should be centralized and coordinated by the Council of Ministers after the passing of the respective law by the National Assembly.

According to the committee, as proposed by the government, the draft budget provides for an "enormous growth of internal deficit from 35,500 million leva at the beginning of the year to 96,600 million leva at the end of 1993."

## Centrist Union Viewed as DPS Instrument

*AU2804162193 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 23 Apr 93 p 2*

[Staff report: "Centrist Union Is Harmful, 'New Bulgaria' Claims"]

[Text] On 22 April the "New Bulgaria" Party assessed as a harmful phenomenon the establishment of a union of 12 centrist parties, which some two weeks ago signed a cooperation agreement.

According to Stefan Nikolov, leader of the party, the union was created to serve the Movement for Rights and Freedoms [DPS] and consolidate its role as a balancing factor in the parliament. "With this union Dogan could even claim the top position in our political life," he said. However, according to him, this does not correspond to the national priorities of the country, aimed at European-Christian values.

## Data on Trade Exchange With Turkey Published

*AU2804121593 Sofia BTA in English 1022 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)—Turkish goods for export are on display in Sofia for the second time. According to the organizer of the exhibition, Melih Cifci, president of Fore, this makes it possible to diversify business contacts outside the narrow limits of tourist trade. Mr. Cifci's company is looking for opportunities for joint investments in construction, electric appliances and office equipment. In his opinion, the Turkish businessmen are interested in the products of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering.

Turkey is one of Bulgaria's major economic partners. It is the third biggest importer of goods in Bulgaria following Greece and Romania, it is first in the Bulgarian export to the Balkan countries. According to data released by the Bulgarian Ministry of Trade, the commodity exchange between Bulgaria and Turkey went up twofold in 1992 from the previous year reaching 250 million dollars with a trade surplus of 50 million dollars for Bulgaria. The share of the private sector is 20 percent.

There is a substantial change in the commodity exchange structure, says Lyuben Balkandzhiev, an expert at the Ministry of Trade. The Bulgarian exports to Turkey consist mainly of chemicals, fertilizers, ferrous metals, building materials, sunflower, sunflower cake and different types of cheese. These items account for 40 percent of the Bulgarian export to Turkey.

Last year's import from Turkey includes machines for the production of bread and drinks, textiles, medicines, raw cotton and citruses totalling over 64 million dollars. These goods account for more than 50 percent of Bulgarian imports from Turkey.

Arrangements are being made for the third session of the Bulgarian-Turkish Association of Business Circles (to be held during the Spring Fair in Plovdiv) and the 12th session of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation. Agreements on the reciprocal protection of investments and the avoidance of double taxation are expected to be signed shortly.

### Ministry Fails To Endorse Havel's Stand on B-H

*AU2804171293 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 27 Apr 93 p 1*

["em"-signed report: "The Ministry Is Silent on Bosnia"]

[Text] Prague— President Vaclav Havel was criticized by Minister of Foreign Affairs Josef Zieleniec at the beginning of February for giving support to the idea of an international military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina. During his visit to the United States last week Vaclav Havel endorsed this idea again. Regarding the adoption of more severe anti-Serbian sanctions, the ministers of foreign affairs of EC countries have recently been issuing statements on the possibility of an armed intervention. Other European countries, such as Slovakia and Hungary, are also formulating their positions. Since Friday [23 April] LIDOVE NOVINY has been trying to obtain the position of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The only reply we received was that "the position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina remains unchanged."

### President, Foreign Minister Agree on B-H Issue

*LD2804232393 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 28 (CTK)—The stand of Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec on the Bosnian conflict is identical with his own, Czech President Vaclav Havel told journalists today.

Speaking after a government session at Kolodeje near Prague, in which he took part, Havel said he had presented to the government his stands on the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which he had voiced during his recent foreign trips. No debate was raised on my reports, at least not a controversial one, Havel said.

He quoted Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus as saying that we should avoid a certain simplification of the problem and also consider if the Serbs and only the Serbs are the ones to blame for the conflict.

Minister Zieleniec and others explained the problem's different levels. It seems to me that there are no significant differences in opinions, Havel said.

He stated that being a loyal United Nations (U.N.) member, the Czech Republic would respect and back decisions made by the U.N. Security Council on the stand on the Bosnian conflict.

Possible assistance by the Czech troops in Bosnia would be conditioned on parliament's approval, Havel noted. Only the sending of support troops could be taken in account. We could hardly take part in a military operation, as our systems are incompatible with those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Havel stressed.

### Klaus Appeals for Talks on Property Issue

*LD2904112293 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 0900 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] A short while ago, Czech Government press secretary Ladislav Pistora issued the following statement by Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus on the rejection by the Slovak side of taking part today in the talks of the property commission:

We received unexpected news from the Slovak side last night, namely that it refuses to take part in today's previously agreed meeting of the property commission of the Czech and the Slovak Republics.

This unilateral step by the Slovak Government complicates the situation in the complex talks on open property matters, and there is a danger that the present calm course in solving the remaining problems, which arose as a result of the division of the federation, will be disturbed and that Czech-Slovak relations will be irretrievably damaged.

The policy of the Slovak side fills me, the Czech Government, and the Czech public with deep apprehension because one cannot allow that in the next few days political initiative on both sides be supplied by articles and headlines in the papers, which would no doubt lead to a further escalation of the problem.

I propose to meet Slovak Prime Minister Meciar personally and immediately for talks on how to overcome the current crisis in the relations between the two republics.

### Havel Criticizes Western 'Protectionism'

*AU2804151393 Prague CTK in English 1356 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Bonn April 26 (CTK correspondent)—Czech President Vaclav Havel today called for a gesture of good will which Germany should make by compensating Czech citizens persecuted by the Nazi regime during World War II.

Speaking at a press conference preceding his talks with top German representatives, Havel called unrealistic German demands linked to the period before February 25, 1948 (concerning the transfer of Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia at the end of the war in 1945-ed).

History cannot be redressed and it is impossible to compensate for all the damage it has caused, Havel said. He added that a certain gesture of good will, particularly on the part of Germany, would be desirable, and noted that Czech citizens harmed by the Nazi regime have never received any compensation, not even symbolical, from Germany.

The president would prefer setting up a foundation similar to that established by the Bonn government two years ago to settle the claims of Polish victims of Nazism. However, also other forms may be considered, Havel said.

Havel said that the Czech Republic, or the former Czechoslovakia, had taken a brave step by rectifying at least some historical harm done after the communist takeover in February 1948. It is, however, absolutely impossible and unrealistic to redress all harm caused by the previous history, Havel said when asked about compensation for the transfer of Sudeten Germans in 1945.

On the planned new German law on asylum granting and return of other than political refugees across its borders, Havel said that the Czech Republic was ready to negotiate an agreement with Bonn provided some of its conditions are met. These conditions concern particularly the establishment of a regular border with Slovakia and agreements with other states on handing over to them the refugees returned from Germany. We cannot become one refugee camp, Havel said and added that the Czech Republic needed a multilateral network of agreements.

Havel sharply criticized the protectionist measures of Western countries in international trade and called for its maximum liberalization. Now, when the Czech Republic wants to become part of the international market, it is meeting with protectionist measures taken by those who used to teach it liberalism for years, Havel said. He added that the Czech Republic did not seek any financial assistance but that it was interested in open market and normal investments.

Asked whether he supported a military intervention in Bosnia, Havel said he was in favor of more resolute steps by the international community. He said that this was not only his view but an opinion that is beginning to prevail.

### Agreement Reached With Germany on Compensation

*LD2804235093 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 28 (CTK)—Czech President Vaclav Havel told journalists today that the Czech Government had taken under advisement and basically welcomed an agreement reached Monday in Bonn between Havel and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on compensating Czech victims of Nazism.

Compensation would come as a humanitarian gesture by Germany, which would take the form of a joint investment with the Czech Republic, Havel said, adding that he had not initiated the idea, but had talked the plan over with Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus prior to his meeting in Germany.

Havel noted that some at the Czech Government's session today expressed the fear that such a good will gesture by Germany would provoke an increase in claims by Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia after World War Two.

A concrete agreement between Germany and the Czech Republic will be drafted by an inter-departmental group of experts, with the final document subject to governmental approval, Havel said. The procedure is agreed upon and it even seems that a concrete idea of what project we would consider the most useful is being formed, he said.

Today's Czech press estimated German investment at around 120 million Dm, which the president's spokesman would not confirm.

Germany began making compensation payments soon after World War Two to individuals in Western countries harmed, jailed, or sent to concentration and labour camps by the Nazis. It undertook negotiations on compensations with former East-bloc countries after the 1989 fall of communism which allowed its 1990 reunification with East Germany.

In 1992, Bonn decided to grant individual Polish victims of World War Two some 485 million Dm, for which it set up a special foundation. In December 1992, Bonn promised to offer compensation to individual victims of Nazism in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. Payments began in April of this year.

The Hungarian Parliament decided in March 1992 not to request compensation for Nazi victims as it determined that its citizens had already received some 103 million Dm through private channels and did not want to provoke claims from Germans who were forcefully resettled by the Hungarian Government after the war.

### Minister Lux Says EC Conditions Limit Exports

*AU2904124093 Prague CTK in English 1251 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 27 (CTK)—The conditions set by the European Community (EC) for export of livestock, meat and dairy products from some Central and East European countries to the EC countries are of a restrictive character, Czech Agriculture Minister Josef Lux told journalists today.

The conditions have been worked out by the EC Commission Standing Veterinary Committee prior to the planned lifting of the EC ban on meat imports from Central and Eastern Europe on Wednesday, April 28. It is not yet known whether the ban will be lifted in general or only in relation to those countries which will agree to the given conditions. Czech veterinary surgeons announced their approval of the EC conditions on Monday [26 April].

Lux noted that the EC conditions are very harsh, ordering among other things blood tests for all animals for breeding and of ten percent of animals for slaughter from each consignment as well as a 15-day quarantine for cattle for breeding. He said that the Czech Republic would hold talks on easing the conditions and on the state's participation in observing them. Complying with the EC conditions will be technically and financially demanding and will limit Czech exports, Lux said.

### Ministers Discuss Ingolstadt Pipeline Funding

*AU2904122593 Prague CTK in English 1923 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 27 (CTK)—The project of the oil pipeline leading from Germany's Ingolstadt to Kralupy nad Vltavou, Central Bohemia, and Litvinov, North Bohemia, can be submitted to the government in the near future, after it was approved by the Czech economic ministers today.

The project is to be funded by one of the big Czech banks. The Czechoslovak Commercial Bank (CSOB) is preliminary counted on, Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus told journalists after the ministerial meeting.

The National Property Fund is also to take a marked share in the project's funding, just as the Litvinov and Kralupy refineries. We would welcome if the state budgetary funds were not involved, Klaus noted.

The ministers agreed that they did not want any international institution, such as the European Bank for the Reconstruction and Development, to play a major role in the oil pipeline project's funding.

The ministers also approved a draft memorandum on the liberalisation of trade between Slovenia and the Czech Republic, Klaus said. The first foreign premier will pay a visit to the Czech Republic next week, and it will be just the Slovenian, he added.

Klaus said that the ministers were disquieted by the quick pace of increases in wages.

### Economy Minister Ends Visit to Japan

*AU2804151593 Prague CTK in English 1608 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo April 26 (CTK)—Czech Economics Minister Karel Dyba, who had come to Japan on April 22 to attend a conference of the economic ministers from East and West, addressed today a seminar held by the Association of Japanese Businessmen, Keidanren.

At the seminar, he acquainted representatives of Japanese trade circles with the course of the economic reform in the Czech Republic and invited them to make more investment in the Czech Republic.

In the afternoon Dyba met with International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori. He told him about his intention to create in Prague an exports and imports bank which would provide Czech exporters with long-term credits, and proposed that Japan participate in the foundation of the bank.

Dyba and Mori also discussed the opportunities of cooperation in the reconstruction of the Czech railroad network and in tourism.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto received Dyba along with Slovak, Polish and Hungarian ministers. They were dealing in particular with the issue of protectionism in foreign trade.

At the close of his stay Dyba visited the leadership of the Japanese International Development Organization (JAIDO) which aims supporting of small and medium-sized businesses.

He mentioned regional projects, giving as an example the restructuring of industry in Ostrava region, North Moravia, which is funded by the European Community.

The JAIDO president expressed conviction that after the initial hesitation the Japanese companies would increase their activity in Central Europe, and especially in the Czech Republic.

### Havel Meets With Trade Union Leaders

*AU2904123893 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 27 (CTK)—At their meeting with Czech President Vaclav Havel in Prague today, 40 chairmen of Czech and Moravian trade unions said that they were opposed to the way of privatisation in the spheres of education and health care in the Czech Republic.

Richard Falbr, who heads the strongest organisation, the Czech and Slovak Confederation of Trade Unions, said after the meeting that the trade unionists drew Havel's attention to long-term negative impacts caused by the current critical situation in the two fields.

The people's health and education are the areas always worth investment. It is impossible to apply free market principles in this area, Falbr stressed.

Chairman of the Czech-Moravian Chamber of Trade Unions Vladimir Petrus said that the delegation explained to Havel the necessity of radical financial support for both health care and education, even at the cost of an unbalanced budget. Havel paid attention to the trade unionists' suggestions, Petrus said.

Havel also met today with chairman of the Association of Freedom Fighters (where members are World War Two veterans) Jakub Cermin to inform him on his April 24-26 negotiations in Germany, especially with regard to Germany's possible compensation for the Czech victims of Nazi prosecution.

### Republic To Adjust Slovak Payments Agreement

*AU2904123693 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 27 (CTK)—The Czech Republic agrees to adjust the payments agreement with Slovakia so as to enable the transfer of payments in a third country's currency to either Czech Republic or Slovakia

in case of re-export, Czech Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik said on Tuesday [27 April].

Last week's Slovak proposal regards the amount paid in a third country to cover the claim by a national of the country of the original export.

The Slovak Parliament passed on Monday [26 April] an amendment to the foreign currency law, according to which Slovak nationals who had obtained payments in foreign currency were in such a case obliged to ensure a direct inflow of foreign currency.

The preamble to the law says that the Czech Republic did not agree with the change in the part of the payments agreement which would tackle this problem and the payment in convertible money not referring to clearing would be made only in case of re-export.

The export of Slovak goods by Czech companies to third countries, or foreign currency collection from these countries can be conducted on the basis of a mediation contract, according to which the Czech company acts on behalf and on the account of the Slovak company, the Czech National Bank spokesman, Martin Svehla, said on Tuesday.

This way Slovakia collects foreign currency directly and the mediation charge is paid by the Slovak companies to the Czech ones on the basis of clearing.

The amendment to the Slovak foreign currency law is a Slovak affair. The payments agreement between the Czech Republic and Slovakia is an international agreement, and as such it has a higher legal force, said Svehla.

## Share Distribution to Slovaks Would Be Illegal

*AU2804144693 Prague CTK in English 2140 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK)—Handing over the shares in Czech enterprises to Slovakia would require modification of the legislation, according to representatives of the State and Law Institution of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

In connection with unsolved problems of the Czech-Slovak property division, the Czech cabinet decided on March 17 not to hand over the shares in the Czech enterprises to the Slovak holders, who had acquired them in the first wave of coupon privatization in the former Czechoslovak Federation.

Czech Privatization Ministry's Spokeswoman Katerina Petrova told CTK today that under the Czechoslovak law on the conditions for transferring state property to another person, all citizens of the Czechoslovak Federation living on its territory and aged over 18 have a claim to the coupons. However, this condition must be met throughout the citizen's participation in the process of coupon privatization.

With the Czechoslovak Federation having split on January 1, 1993, the territory and citizenship mentioned by the law became the Czech ones. The Slovak citizens cannot require the shares in Czech enterprises under the law, which would have to be changed to make the transfer of the shares to Slovakia possible.

Under the 1992 hard currency law, holding of the shares of a Czech legal person by a Slovak citizen is considered a holding property abroad, which must be licensed by relevant Slovak hard currency bodies.

## Selected Economic Sectors' Jan-Feb Results

*AU2804110593 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Apr 93 p 8*

[Report compiled by the Statistical Office: "Selected Sectors of the Czech Republic National Economy in January and February 1993"]

[Text]

### Industry

Industrial output in the Czech Republic as a whole—including an estimate of the results for organizations with fewer than 25 employees and for physical persons registered and unregistered in the company register—was 6.1 percent lower in February and 7.9 percent lower in January-February than during the same period last year. Output in small organizations with fewer than 25 employees was higher compared to last year. A correction to the figures erroneously returned by some companies for January was projected retroactively into the figures for the January to February period.

The volume of output in organizations with 25 or more employees was 9.7 percent lower than in January-February 1992 given a work year [fond pracovni doby] reduced by two days. Sales as a whole fell more rapidly—by 13.8 percent compared to January-February last year. The number of employees fell by 7.1 percent, and the productivity of labor fell by 2.8 percent. The average monthly wage amounted to 5,177 korunas and was 22.1 percent higher than during the same period of 1992.

The best manufacturing results were achieved in January-February by organizations with 50-99 employees (index 120.5 percent) and with 25-49 employees (index 115.3 percent). Organizations with 2,000-2,499 employees also achieved higher output than last year (by 5.0 percent). The remaining groups of companies did not achieve last year's level of production in accordance with the number of their employees.

### Construction

Construction output as a whole—including an estimate of the results for organizations with fewer than 25 employees and for physical persons registered and unregistered in the company register—was approximately the same in February as in February 1992. Construction

output since the beginning of the year has been more than 10 percent lower than last year.

The volume of construction projects carried out in organizations with 25 or more employees in accordance with subcontracts was 9.1 percent lower compared to February and 17.7 percent lower compared to January-February. These organizations were involved in almost two-thirds of the overall construction output. Last year's trends in development have continued; this means companies with fewer than 100 employees achieved the best results.

The number of employees in companies with 25 and more employees was the same in February as in February 1992. The number of employees is 1.7 percent down on last year's January and February average. The productivity of labor has declined by 16.3 percent and the average monthly wage has increased by 26.9 percent to 5,603 korunas.

### Transportation

The volume of goods conveyed in highway freight transportation (including private conveyers) was 31.4 percent lower in January-February than during the same period last year; output expressed in tonne kilometers was 15.8 percent lower. The greater distances involved are accounted for by increased activity in international truck transportation, both by CSAD [Czechoslovak National Freight and Bus Transport] and private conveyers. Some 20,000 private conveyers were involved in highway freight transportation in February. It is possible to estimate their share of the overall tonne kilometers at more than 30 percent.

During the January-February period, railroad freight was down by 4.2 percent compared to the same period last year; transportation of construction materials, industrial mineral raw materials and ores, and metallurgical and engineering products declined most. The transportation of oil products and solid fuels increased by 7.4 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Some 31.6 percent fewer goods were transported by river in the January-February period; international transportation declined by 39.9 percent and domestic transportation declined by 27.2 percent. The overall river transportation performance for January-February was 37 percent down on the same period last year.

### Domestic Trade

According to a Czech Statistical Office estimate, retail sales in February amounted to 26.9 billion korunas and were 20.1 percent higher than February 1992. In view of the fact that consumer prices increased simultaneously, the physical volume of sales was at roughly the 1992 level. The volume of sales in the private sector accounted for some 72.5 percent of overall sales.

Retail sales in the January-February period amounted to 52.8 billion korunas and, at current prices, were 17.6 percent higher than the same period last year. They were some 1.9 percent lower at fixed prices.

### Foreign Trade

The value of overall imports—including imports from Slovakia—for the January-February 1993 period amounted to 36 billion korunas and the overall value of exports—including exports to Slovakia—amounted to 35.1 billion korunas. Imports (excluding imports from Slovakia) amounted to 29 billion korunas and rose by 8 percent compared to the January-February period last year; exports (excluding exports to Slovakia) amounted to 26.7 billion korunas and fell by 23.6 percent. Imports from states with an advanced market economy, from developing countries, and from states with a state-controlled system increased. Exports only increased to states with a state-controlled system. Exports to European states with a transient economy declined significantly.

The overall balance of trade account was in the red by some 1.0 billion korunas due, first and foremost, to the high unfavorable balance in relation to the countries of the former USSR (5.5 billion korunas) and in relation to the European Free Trade Association (0.9 billion korunas). A favorable balance was achieved in trade with developing countries (0.8 billion korunas), with states with an advanced market economy (0.6 billion korunas), and with states with a state-controlled system (1.4 billion korunas).

The Federal Republic of Germany had the highest share in overall imports (21.7 percent) followed by the Slovak Republic (19.6 percent), and the former Soviet Union (19.4 percent). Some 26.5 percent of the Czech Republic's exports went to the Federal Republic of Germany, 24.1 percent went to the Slovak Republic, and 5.1 percent went to Austria.

In the structure of imports divided according to the categories of goods imported, imports of fuels and raw and processed materials have declined since the beginning of 1993 compared to the same period last year. The percentage of machinery, vehicles, and industrial consumer goods imported has increased.

In the structure of exports divided according to the categories of goods exported, exports of machinery, vehicles, and food products have increased. On the contrary, the percentage of fuels and raw and processed materials in the exports structure has fallen significantly.

## Price Fluctuations in Manufacturing Outlined

*AU2804162393 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Apr 93 p 8*

[Report compiled by the Czech Statistical Office Department of Prices Statistics and Foreign Trade: "Only a Slight Rise in Prices in March"]

[Text] Only a slight rise was recorded in March in the prices monitored in the manufacturing sphere price categories; there was no change in water prices.

In March—compared to February—industrial producers' costs increased by 0.6 percent; construction costs increased by 0.3 percent; and the cost of materials and products used in construction increased by 0.4 percent. The cost of drinking water and sewage fees were the same as the previous month.

From the beginning of the year to March (as of December 1992), the highest price increase was recorded in the cost of drinking water, by 11.1 percent; no increases of more than 10 percent were recorded in the other price categories. The cost of materials and products used in construction increased by 10 percent; construction costs increased by 9.0 percent; and industrial producers' costs increased by 8.2 percent.

In comparison with the same period last year, the increase in producers' costs has hovered between 14 and 19 percent and water prices have increased by around 150 percent, while agricultural producers' prices have increased by only 2.5 percent. Animal product prices have increased by 1.2 percent and crop farming product prices have increased by 16.9 percent (which, however, on account of their low statistical weight, have only slightly influenced the agricultural producers' aggregate price index).

## Data on Czech, Slovak Armies After Division

*AU2904120593 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 26 Apr 93 p 2*

[CTK report: "The Czech Republic Has a 100,000-Man Strong Army"]

[Text] Prague—A total of 106,477 persons served in the Czech Army on 1 January 1993, 36,959 of them with the air force and air defense troops. The ground forces, to which 69,488 persons were assigned at the beginning of the year, comprised two tank divisions of reduced strength [dve tankove divize na snizenych poctech], two mechanized divisions, one mechanized division of reduced strength, one missile regiment, two artillery brigades, four engineering brigades, two chemical warfare protection brigades, one communications brigade, two technical supplies brigades, two material supplies brigades, and two medical brigades.

As of the same day, the air force and air-defense troops consisted of one mixed air corps, two air-defense divisions, one training air regiment, and one transport air regiment. On 1 January 1993, Czech Army units availed themselves of 957 tanks, 767 artillery guns, rocket launchers, and mortars, and 1,367 combat vehicles and armored personnel carriers. The air force and air-defense troops were in possession of 227 combat aircraft (one SU-22 M4 crashed in March 1993), 76 training aircraft, 27 transport, cargo, and special aircraft, 86 transport helicopters, and 37 combat helicopters (their number has meanwhile been reduced by one following the crash of an MI-24). All types of weapons were divided between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic at a 2:1 ratio, with the sole exception of MiG-29 fighters, of which each side acquired 10.

**Basic Data on the Armies of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic Following the Division of the Czechoslovak Army (Data as of 1 January 1993)**

| | Czech Army | Slovak Army |
|---|---|---|
| Tanks | 957 | 478 |
| Combat Vehicles and Armored Personnel Carriers | 1,367 | 683 |
| Artillery Guns, Rocket Launchers, and Mortars | 767 | 383 |
| Aircraft: | | |
| combat | 227 (Footnote 1) | 114 |
| training | 76 | 37 |
| transport, cargo, and special | 27 | 14 |
| Helicopters: | | |
| transport | 86 | 43 |
| combat | 37 (Footnote 1) | 19 |

Footnote 1: one machine less following crash

## CNB Reserves Exceed Federal Bank's Reserves

*AU2804171893 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Apr 93 p 1*

[Interview with Czech National Bank Press Spokesman Martin Svehla by Marcela Doleckova; place and date not given; from the "On the Phone Column"]

[Text] [Doleckova] How successful has the Czech National Bank [CNB] been in replenishing foreign exchange reserves?

[Svehla] At the time of the division of the common state, the federal foreign exchange reserves amounted to $1.1 billion, so that the CNB started with approximately $850 million. In the course of January commercial banks purchased from the central bank about $600 million more than they sold to it. This trend was broken immediately after the currency separation and between 8 February [the date of the currency separation] and mid-April the CNB purchased from commercial banks $500 million more than it sold them. Since the beginning of the year, the central bank's reserves have thus declined overall by $100 million in favor of commercial banks. However, in the same period the CNB's reserves have been boosted by approximately $250 million in direct foreign investment and the CNB managed to place abroad a $375 million Eurodollar bond issue. Moreover, the CNB drew the first installment of a stand-by credit from the IMF amounting to $90 million. Hence, the CNB's foreign exchange reserves stand at around $1.45 billion at present and are thus higher than the foreign exchange reserves of the Czechoslovak State Bank [SBCS] at the end of 1992. According to the latest reports, the Slovak National Bank's foreign exchange reserves amount to $240 million.

### Blockade at Temelin Plant Broken Up

*AU2804144493 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK)—Four dozens of activists, who took part in a blockade of the main gate to the Temelin, South Bohemia, nuclear power plant's construction site, were taken to the local police station today.

The blockade, attended by nuclear-energy opponents from several European countries, started in the small hours today. Even before, Michal Otopal from the Rainbow movement and Peter Hlobil from the Greenpeace succeeded to fasten a banner on the arm of a crane standing on the construction site.

We penetrated to the site through a hole in the fence and the guards noticed us as late as after we had unfolded the banner on the crane's horizontal arm, Otopal said. The two activists were fined 500 crowns (about 17 USD) for entering the construction site without permission.

Asked how unauthorized persons could get there, Miloslav Varady from the "Ceske Energeticke Zavody" energy joint-stock company said that the site's territory was spacious and it was impossible for a guard to be stationed at every post. Stricter safety measures will be taken before fuel is brought in, Varady added.

Jan Beranek from the Rainbow movement told journalists that today's event was the first in a series designed to bar the completion of the Temelin nuclear power plant, if its necessity is not proved.

### Commentary Views Havel's Visit to United States

*AU2804070093 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 24 Apr 93 p 1*

[Adam Cerny commentary: "A Triangle"]

[Text] An analogy is obvious. After the colorful event crowned by an impressive success before the celebrities of the Congress in the spring of 1990, and after a less bright, but still successful, visit a year later, Vaclav Havel visited Washington for the first time as president of the Czech Republic. Well, this was not an official visit, even though Slovak Television presented Michal Kovac's visit in that way.

Vaclav Havel represented a different country, he had different powers, and did not have the same influence as he had when he was in office in the state that perished. What has he shown, equipped with these powers, under a new constellation? The West has changed in the meantime, too.

He certainly was able to stand on his reputation—of more than a dozen heads of state present during the opening of the Holocaust Museum, only he, Chaim Herzog, and Lech Walesa, were honored with a one-hour meeting with the United States President. How was Vaclav Havel able to use this opportunity? He once again presented his opinion that the international community should more decisively intervene in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He said something that neither the government nor the foreign ministry have done in a clear and comprehensible form.

The Czech president has not forgotten to stress national interests and, above all, those that apply to trade and the economy. He repeated in another form the idea expressed some three or four years ago that the best help from the West would be to lift the obstacles to free trade. Whether this wish will be fulfilled remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that every politician from the Czech Republic will have the same opportunity to express the republic's interest on the same level.

In his statements, there is apparently a lesson for our domestic scene, since it would be difficult to squeeze out a similar logic within the limited party interests and prestige. Havel's visit to Washington, as well as his forthcoming visit to Germany, is an opportunity to form the triangle of relations between the president, prime minister, and foreign minister. We have seen several times that to reach mutual harmony in the process of pushing for the Czech national interests will not be easy or without collisions.

### Most Citizens Consider Transformation Slow

*AU2804144893 Prague CTK in English 1016 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK)—Most citizens of the Czech Republic think that the basic ideas behind the economic transformation in their country are largely correct, but that the transformation itself is too slow and only half successful, according to a poll of 722 people conducted by the Institute for Public Opinion Research (IVVM) in the first half of March.

A total of 61 percent of the respondents said that the basic ideas behind the transformation were largely or completely correct, while 22 percent said they were largely or completely wrong. 17 percent said they did not know.

The IVVM found that opinions differed according to age and occupation. Respondents under the age of 30 and over the age of 60 were less interested in economics, and were significantly more likely to answer that they did not know. The researchers found that farmers and retirees, followed by blue-collar workers, were the most critical.

The pace of economic reforms is too slow, said 36 percent of the respondents. 26 percent said the pace was about right and 20 percent said it was too fast. 19 percent said they did not know.

Respondents under the age of 45 and residents of West Bohemia more often said that the pace of reforms was too slow, the IVVM found, while residents of Prague and East Bohemia were more likely to say that the pace of reforms was about right.

Almost half the respondents, 42 percent, said that the changes which have taken place thus far had been about half successful. 25 percent answered that the changes had been successful or very successful and 26 percent said they had been largely or completely unsuccessful.

### Meciar on Problems in Dividing Federal Assets

*LD2804161093 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] In the view of Vladimir Meciar, Slovak prime minister and chairman of the Movement For Democratic Slovakia [HFDZ], the zero and super-zero options in dividing federal assets are mere propaganda. Speaking at a news conference given by the HFDZ in Bratislava today he added that Slovakia has signed a number of treaties and agreements with the Czech Republic, but the process of their implementation has been halted by the Czech Republic. According to him the Slovak government can in no case agree to the assets of Slovak holders of shares in Czech companies being the subject of the division of federal assets, and even less to this serving as some kind of a means of pressure.

Vladimir Meciar stressed that the Slovak side is ready to immediately engage in talks if the Czech Republic changes its attitude to the implementation of tasks and abandons various forms of pressure on the Slovak side.

A report published in the Slovak weekly EXTRA S that the Pithart government prepared a plan for the division of Czechoslovakia is true, according to Vladimir Meciar. The humanist Pithart signed that document, the prime minister said. He added that on 22 April 1990, when he was recalled from the post of Slovak prime minister, he found a congratulatory telegram on his desk addressed to Jan Carnogursky, who succeeded him in that post.

### Accepts Czech Proposal for Talks

*LD2904123293 Prague CTK in English 1202 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 29 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar today accepted Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus' invitation to hold face-to-face talks.

Klaus made the offer today, saying the two leaders should meet to overcome the current crisis in relations between the two republics.

The two premiers will meet on Friday, April 30 at 8:00 p.m. in Zidlochovice near Brno, south Moravia.

### Ministry Denies Violating Hungarian Airspace

*LD2804150293 Prague CTK in English 1437 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava/Budapest April 28 (CTK)—The Slovak Defence Ministry today denied that Slovak fighter planes violated Hungarian airspace on Monday, as reported by Hungarian authorities.

Hungarian police today reported that four Slovak MiG fighter planes crossed 200 metres into Hungarian territory near the village of Hidasnemeti on Monday afternoon, flying at 500 metres altitude, before returning to Slovak territory 30 seconds later.

Slovak Defence Ministry spokesman Anton Fillo told CTK today that no notification of a border violation had been received from the Hungarian Defence Ministry and that Bratislava had received the information from media sources in Hungary.

Fillo said L-39 training planes were flying in a region near the alleged site of border violations on Monday, but they did not cross into Hungarian territory and could not be confused with MiG jets.

The Slovak Army uses Soviet-built MiG-21 and MiG-29. According to an agreement between countries of the Visegrad group (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia - ed.), 15-kilometre wide zones have been established on each country's border, penetration of which is not officially considered a border violation.

### President Kovac Describes Meeting With Aspin

*AU2804150993 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 24 Apr 93 p 5*

[D. Kerny and O. Korinek report: "President Kovac's Talks"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] "Slovakia wants to become a NATO member, since it fears that it could face a security vacuum," Slovak Republic President Michal Kovac said to TA SR reporters immediately after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin. "Slovakia welcomes the American presence in Europe, and considers it to be a factor of stability. Regarding the Slovak and American Armies, there are training programs, and the sum allocated by the American Government has been increased from $180,000 to $350,000."

President M. Kovac invited U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin to visit the Slovak Republic next year for the celebration of the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, in which American soldiers also fought. He also invited veterans.

The Slovak president was welcomed by Les Aspin in front of the Pentagon, where he was saluted by four categories of the U.S. Armed Forces.

"Contacts with the governors and governments of the American states, and the managements of enterprises that are based there, are also important," President Kovac said on the subject of his meeting with the governor of the State of Maryland, William Donald Schaeffer, government members of Maryland, and the management of the Westinghouse Corporation. "An agreement with this company regarding the reconstruction of Kosice Airport is ready for signing. The company is, however, prepared, with its capital, to participate in further sectors," President Kovac said.

### Kovac Comments on Ethnic Issues Roundtable

*AU2904123293 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 27 (CTK)—Slovak President Michal Kovac today resolutely dismissed any chance for the Hungarian ethnic minority in Slovakia to be granted autonomy.

All cases of breach of the ethnic minorities' rights will be investigated, but the Slovak Government will never sanction Hungarian autonomy, Kovac stressed at a press conference for foreign journalists in Bratislava today, according to Reuter.

Ethnic questions at issue, especially the tense relation to the Hungarian minority, will be solved in roundtable discussion, to be started in the first half of May, Kovac said.

About 600,000 Hungarians, 400,000 Romanies, 40,000 Ukrainians and 3,000 Germans live in Slovakia which has a total population of about five million.

### Meciar Signs Agreement With Employers, Unions

*LD2904124893 Prague CTK in English 1158 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 29 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar said today that maintaining social peace in the country will require the ability to comprehend the general situation in Slovakia and to display a matter-of-fact approach to problems.

Meciar made his remarks after the signing of the general agreement between employers, union leaders and the government for 1993 providing for their close cooperation in social and economic issues to preserve social tranquility in the country.

Aloiz Englis, president of the Slovak Confederation of Trade Unions, told journalists that unions have proposed to cooperate in solving problems and now the question is whether their offer will be accepted.

Englis said that trade unions' stands have not been taken into consideration many a time in the past, adding that we even have received the impression that the government was ignoring our views.

### Education Minister Survives No-Confidence Vote

*AU2804153293 Prague CTK in English 1653 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 26 (CTK)—The Slovak parliament today did not pass a no-confidence vote in Matus Kucera, Slovak minister of education and science (Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, HZDS), proposed by the parliamentary Education and Science Committee.

The proposal was signed by 34 deputies from the opposition groups, except for those from the Democratic Left Party (SDL).

In the discussion on the issue, several deputies pointed to the fact that there existed no concept to solve serious problems in the education field and neither the government program was being fulfilled. The deputies also drew attention to the law on universities currently under preparation, which had been challenged by the majority of the Slovak universities' academic senates.

In defending Kucera, the HZDS deputies argued that the education sphere needed time for the problems' solution.

Kucera said that he had done his best within his five and a half months in office. Besides technical problems and lack of funds, he is troubled mainly by moral decline in the sphere of education, Kucera stressed.

Laws on funding the education, on scientific work and on school administration have already been prepared, Kucera said.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 April on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word Stefan Hrcka report on the 26 April session of the Slovak parliament. The report mentions that, out of the 120 deputies present, 51—14 from the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH], 12 from the Slovak National Party [SNS], 12 from the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL], 8 from the Coexistence/Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement [MKDH] coalition, 4 independent deputies, and 1 from the HZDS—voiced distrust in Kucera; 15—7 from the HZDS, 5 from the SDL, 2 independent, and 1 from the MKDH—abstained; and 54—51 from the HZDS, 2 independent deputies, and 1 from the SDL—voiced confidence in the minister.]

### Kovac Announces No Devaluation Necessary

*LD2704204393 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 27 (CTK)—The Slovak National Bank (SNB) has at its disposal some 1.3 billion USD, including the reserves of Slovak gold, Slovak President Michal Kovac told foreign journalists in Bratislava today.

The reserve of this sum amounts to about 300 to 400 million USD. Large Slovak foreign currency assets are withheld, though not deliberately, by the Czech Republic. When the Czechoslovak currency was divided, the mechanisms of foreign payments were not fully specified. As a result, Czech exporters, who export Slovak goods, are paying to Slovakia on the basis of clearing accounts in crowns, said Kovac.

The decrease in foreign currency reserves can be attributed to this fact, and not to an adverse balance of trade. The devaluation of the Slovak crown is not necessary. In

May, another International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation is coming to Slovakia for further talks (first IMF mission visited Slovakia in mid-March), Kovac announced.

The situation will improve after an amendment to the foreign currency law is passed by the Slovak Parliament, Kovac said.

He denied that Slovakia was to set out on any sort of third path (a mixture of socialism and capitalism - ed.).

In his report on the fulfilment of the government's programme Premier Vladimir Meciar had in mind that Slovakia could not return to 19th-century capitalism, Kovac said.

In all my international appearances I was clearly explaining that Slovakia was heading for democracy, market economy and prosperity, Kovac reminded.

I repeatedly made it clear that Slovakia wanted to be incorporated into the NATO security system, Kovac stressed.

### Military Service Reduced From 18 to 12 Months

*AU2904123093 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 27 (CTK)—The Slovak Government today approved a reduction of military service from 18 to 12 months, Slovak Defence Minister Imrich Andrejcak said at a press conference in Bratislava.

The reduction concerns only soldiers who will start military service July 30 this year when the government decree will come into effect, Andrejcak said.

The 12-month military service will cause an increase in the expenses on a soldier a day of 21 crowns (about 0.7 USD), he continued.

The ministry will not ask the Slovak Government to replenish its budget but will try to offset the deficit by taking measures of its own, Andrejcak stated.

The reduction is not the result of the necessity to decrease the strength of the Slovak Army that is deeply under the limit of 56,000 soldiers determined by the Vienna agreements, he added.

### Treaty Succession Protocol Signed With Poland

*AU2804200293 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 24 Apr 93 p 2*

[TA SR report: "They Have Signed a Protocol"]

[Text] Bratislava—A protocol on succession to the bilateral treaties concluded between Czechoslovakia and Poland between 1918 and 1992 and on a revision of the legal agreements system between the Slovak Republic and Poland was signed yesterday in Bratislava.

Milan Kollar, director of the International Legal Department at the Slovak Foreign Ministry, signed the protocol on behalf of Slovakia and Janusz Stanozyk, director of the Polish Foreign Ministry Legal Department, signed on behalf of Poland.

### Nationalists Hold Assembly, Present Program

*AU2804174793 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 26 Apr 93 p 3*

[TA SR report: "Responsibility For Slovakia"]

[Excerpt] Ruzomberok—The Slovak National Party's [SNS] fifth all-Slovak assembly came to an end yesterday in Ruzomberok's Andrej Hlinka Cultural Center with the singing of "Hey, Slovaks." Apart from the Presidium and party delegates, guests from abroad—from Bulgaria, Cuba, Russia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of South Africa, Austria, Romania, Hungary, and the United States—also participated in the assembly. Representatives from the parliamentary parties were also present.

SNS Chairman Ludovit Cernak delivered a report on the party's activity since the last assembly in Bratislava. The fifth assembly is a turning point, he said, and must clearly define our policy goals. He added that a program entitled Responsibility for Slovakia has been drafted and clearly states what the party wants. The struggle for Slovakia is only beginning; citizens must not equate the economic crisis with the formation of the independent state, he said.

Ludovit Cernak also presented the party's political program, which has five main points. The first one is—according to him—the need to address all people, especially young people in southern Slovakia, who think along national and conservative lines. The second is to establish a broad coalition government. The third is to prepare for the local elections with all similarly oriented political entities. The fourth point is, according to Cernak, the nation's spiritual renewal, and the fifth is to find a place on the European political scene and create the conditions for our entry into the European Democratic Union. [passage omitted]

### MKDH Holds Assembly, Elects New Presidium

*AU2804130393 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 26 Apr 93 p 3*

[TA SR report: "Looking For Partners"]

[Text] Holice—The Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement [MKDH] discussed internal issues and held a review of its recent activity at its seventh assembly in Holice near Dunajska Streda. In his speech, MKDH Deputy Chairman Pal Farkas referred to the Slovak Republic's lack of preparation for independence and commented that "the Movement For a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] and its silent coalition partners—the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL] and the Slovak National

Party [SNS]—must bear the consequences of the current critical political, economic, and social situation."

The 138 delegates then elected a new nine-member presidium. Vojtech Bugar, Pal Csaky, and Pal Farkas were elected. The movement's chairman was elected by the plenum from among them. National Council of the Slovak Republic Deputy Vojtech Bugar was reelected chairman. The assembly's delegates decided this with a secret ballot. Pal Farkas was elected deputy chairman.

Following his election, Bugar said that the Presidium considers it important to deal with the status of Slovakia's ethnic minorities in the form of a constitutional law. The movement is already looking for suitable deputies to represent it at a local and parliamentary level. Improving foreign contacts is also essential. As far as cooperation with the other political parties is concerned, Bugar said that the movement has received an offer to meet with the HZDS, the SDL, and the SNS. Talks with the HZDS will precede the meeting with the movement's coalition partner, Coexistence. Pal Csaky said that at the assembly he had proposed creating "Hungarian business chambers," the goal of which would be to improve contacts and exchange information at a regional level.

### Arms Negotiations at Knazko's Command Confirmed

*AU2804153493 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratislava April 26 (CTK)— Former state secretary of Slovak Foreign Ministry Anton Rakicky confirmed at today's press conference in Bratislava that in 1992 he had led talks with Pakistan on a sale of 300 tanks for Pakistani armed forces.

The deal, which did not eventually materialize, was negotiated at command of the then Slovak Foreign Minister Milan Knazko, Rakicky said.

Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar said on April 8 that Knazko (dismissed after a dispute with Meciar on March 19) started to meddle in weapon deals.

Meciar stressed in a speech over Slovak Radio that foreign minister could not enter weapon deals by tackling particular trade cases. These deals are touchy, and are not published, unless a scandal occurs, he added.

I had to stop Knazko's steps as they hurt Slovakia's political and economic interests. This deal would cast doubt both on the state and on the government on the whole, said Meciar.

Rakicky, currently director general of the Petrimex company, informed journalists on this company's activities. Petrimex (formerly Chemapol Bratislava), joint stock company for foreign trade, recorded a 27.4 billion crowns (900 million USD) turnover and a 372 million crowns (12.5 million USD) profit in 1992.

### Doubt Cast on Dubcek Investigation by Son

*AU2704155393 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Brussels April 23 (CTK)—In the Belgian paper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE today, Pavol Dubcek, son of Alexander Dubcek, former significant representative of the Prague Spring movement, voices doubts about the course and results of the investigation into the car crash, in consequence of which his father died.

Alexander Dubcek's BMW car, which was not examined by German experts, disappeared. The same happened to one of the crash's three witnesses. The second witness was not invited to the trial and the third looked too scared to be capable of speaking intelligibly, the paper quotes Pavol Dubcek as saying.

On September 1, 1992, the car, driven by Dubcek's driver Jan Reznik, who was employed at the then Federal Interior Ministry, went off the motorway in Moravia and crashed. With his safety belts not fastened, Alexander Dubcek fell off the car and suffered numerous injuries, from which he died on November 7.

Pavol Dubcek considers the trial of Reznik, sentenced to one year in prison, to be too hastily [sentence as received]. The investigators have never contacted the (Dubcek) family, Pavol Dubcek stresses.

Reznik had a strong backing. The investigation was carried out by his leaders from the Interior Ministry. His direct boss Sedlak was invited to the trial to bring moral evidence, Pavol Dubcek says in LA LIBRE BELGIQUE.

The family was given back Alexander Dubcek's personal things, but no trace was found either of the documents, which he had on (at the critical moment) or his suitcase, Pavol Dubcek insists in the daily.

The paper recalls that those, who have wanted to see the crash not as a crash but something else, have been referring to the documents, which Alexander Dubcek was to present at the Moscow trial with the Soviet Communist Party. But Pavol Dubcek does not believe this. The whole world knows the truth about the invasion of Czechoslovakia. It was mainly the situation in his country, in which my father was interested, he says.

I was not taught to lay accusations against anybody without having evidence, the paper quotes Pavol Dubcek as saying. The suspicion is like a stomach ache, the cause of which one does not know, he adds.

Alexander Dubcek was known as leader of the 1968 "Prague Spring" reform movement, dashed by the invasion of the Warsaw Treaty troops in then Czechoslovakia. After the communist regime was toppled in Czechoslovakia in late 1989, Dubcek returned to political life. He held the post of chairman of the federal parliament between December 1989 and June 1992.

### Army Willing To Participate in Peacekeeping Forces

*LD2804212793 Budapest MTI in English 1853 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Brussels, April 28 (MTI)—"Hungary and the Hungarian Army are ready to participate in the setting up of international peacekeeping forces," Colonel-General Kalman Lorincz, chief commander of the Hungarian Army, said in Brussels at the NATO commanders meeting.

Lorincz recalled that 120 Hungarian officers have already served as UN observers since 1988, and 33 officers are now in the service of the UN.

The Hungarian commander said the Hungarian Government is preparing to decide on the formation of a training centre that would serve future UN peacekeeping forces. This could imply an additional contribution in the preparation of Hungarian units for such tasks.

### UN Sanctions Cause Damages to Shipping Company

*AU2804123493 Budapest MTI in English 1549 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Budapest, 26 April (MTI)—Stricter sanctions the UN has imposed on Serbia could increase Hungarian Shipping Company (MAHART) losses, Ferenc Mozer, a MAHART official, said today.

So far, the company has lost about a million forints, he said.

From now on, stricter UN licensing rules govern all shipments crossing Serbian territory. The extra time required for MAHART to get licences could burden the company with new bills, he said.

Serbia itself introduced two weeks ago a transit fee for all boats sailing on its territorial waters, and this has also caused MAHART serious difficulties. The company simply cannot pay the transit fee, set by the power of the ship and cargo weight.

For this reason, last week two MAHART ships were wrecked in Serbia. Finally, the shipments were redeemed by the buyer for $10,000, the official said.

### Young Democrats Elect New Faction Leader

*AU2804122093 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[Text] Budapest, 26 April (MTI)—As expected, Laszlo Kover has been elected leader of the 23-member parliamentary group of the opposition Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ), consistently shown in opinion polls as Hungary's most popular political party.

Kover also holds the chairman's post in the Parliament's National Security Committee.

Although there were some votes against and abstentions in the Monday [26 April] morning ballot, the parliamentary group decided not to disclose the exact figures, Kover told MTI.

Viktor Orban, up to now parliamentary group leader, was voted FIDESZ chairman at the party congress earlier this month. His parliamentary group deputies were Tamas Deutsch and Jozsef Szajer. Kover says he would like them both to stay in their posts.

### Developments in Russian Arms Supply Negotiations

*AU2804121693 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 93 p 1*

[Correspondent's report: "The Russian Weapons Are Coming"]

[Text] According to our information from diplomatic sources, the Hungarian-Russian arms supply negotiations have taken a positive turn.

As is well known, [Hungarian Prime Minister] Jozsef Antall and [Russian President] Boris Yeltsin agreed that Russia would supply weapons worth $800 million to Hungary, as part of Russia's outstanding debt toward Hungary. After this agreement in principle, the negotiations on the level of experts advanced more slowly than anticipated. Moscow's offer was different from what Budapest wanted to purchase. Hungarian demands include air-defense systems, spare parts, and repair materials. According to reliable sources, the fact that the production of some goods on the Hungarian list will stop in 1994 was an compelling factor, too.

Progress in the talks could lead to the arrival of the first transport of weapons as early as in the second half of 1993.

### Defense Ministry Refuses Comment

*AU2804165193 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 93 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "The Defense Ministry Has No Comment"]

[Text] Defense Ministry Spokesman Lajos Erdelyi refused to comment on the NEPSZABADSAG information from diplomatic sources according to which the Hungarian-Russian arms supply negotiations took a positive turn.

As is well known, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed in Autumn 1993 that Russia would supply various military technology and spare parts worth $800 million in exchange for part of the outstanding debt of the former Soviet Union toward Hungary.

Hungarian Defense Ministry experts said they would be glad to see the start of supply in the second half of 1993 and the conclusion of supplies by the end of 1994.

### Peasant Alliance Quits Coalition

*LD2804195693 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] The Polish Peasant Party-Peasant Alliance has left the government coalition and has instructed Zygmunt Hortmanowicz, environmental protection minister, and Jerzy Kaminski, minister for contacts with trade unions and political parties, to leave the government. The reason for this decision was the non-fulfillment of the condition recently put forward by the party for the government to deal immediately with alliance demands concerning agricultural policy. During its last two meetings the government did not deal with the subject; this has persuaded the Peasant Alliance to leave the coalition.

According to Feliks Klimczak, chairman of the Peasant Alliance parliamentary floor group, the coalition had been trying to exert pressure on the alliance, expecting support in votes important for the government, without at the same time making significant decisions on agricultural policy.

Asked by a television news journalist for comment, Bronislaw Geremek of the Democratic Union and Stefan Niesiolowski of the Christian National Union expressed their hope that the peasants' decision is not yet final.

Jaroslaw Kaczynski from the opposition Center Alliance expressed the view that the present situation is the most dangerous crisis for the system of power which came about last July. Deputy Jacek Maziarski from the same party dismissed the situation with the curt statement that the government has been and will remain a minority government.

### Suchocka, Political Leaders React

*LD2804212393 Warsaw TVP Television Second Program Network in Polish 1903 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Video report by correspondent Wojciech Nomejko, including excerpts from recorded interviews with Feliks Klimczak, chairman of the Peasants' Alliance; Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka; Jan Pamula of the Polish Liberal Program; Stefan Niesiolowski, of the Christian-National Union; and Jozef Oleksy of the Democratic Left Alliance—broadcast on the TVP Third Program]

[Text] [Studio announcer] The Peasants' Alliance [PL] is leaving the government coalition, the chairman of the parliamentary club of the Peasants' Alliance said after a closed meeting of the club. Simultaneously, the club has obliged its members of the government to resign. The decision is to be confirmed by the Supreme Council of the party on 1 May.

[Nomejko] The leaders of the PL came to the meeting of the coalition today with four postulates, upon the fulfillment of which they made dependent their continued participation in the coalition.

[Klimczak] We are leaving with that with which we arrived. Apart from a general declaration regarding the desire to implement the postulates and the expression of political good will, the coalition did not address itself in concrete terms to any of the points.

[Suchocka] This decision by the PL after the meeting of the coalition is for me incomprehensible, and probably not good. Nonetheless, as I judge, the time is such that it is appropriate to consider more seriously, and with all the political groupings, how to act, how to proceed, so that Poland does not lose that which it has already attained, and so that we do not find ourselves in a situation in which we have to build everything anew.

[Nomejko] The remaining coalition partners were of the view that it is appropriate to consider current matters that, for instance, privatization, might lead to the resignations of ministers. The leader of the Polish Liberal Program [PPL] did not reply on whether the rejection by the Sejm of the draft privatization law will bring about the resignation of all the Liberal ministers.

[Pamula] Our decisions will be serious. I do not yet know what they will be.

[Nomejko] The Christian-National Union [ZChN] will support the government draft on the condition that its postulates are taken into account—the participation of children in privatization, and also solely Polish management and supervisory boards.

[Niesiolowski] If all these conditions are not met, then of course, it is very difficult for me to reply, but I do not judge that the entire club would vote against privatization. I do not judge this, but equally I do not judge that the entire club would vote for privatization. Threats that we see mean that the differences of view are fairly obvious within the club.

[Oleksy] We will not be seeking to block and negate this program, as we see in it an opportunity, yes, we see in it a certain progress in the processes required for the construction of a market economy. But the threats that we see mean that the diference of view is fairly obvious in the club.

[Nomejko] The remaining oposition clubs will consistently vote against the draft law on national investment funds.

### Leadership Controversy Emerges Over Media Council

*LD2804224993 Warsaw PAP in English 2153 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 28—Despite earlier announcements neither President Lech Walesa nor Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka appeared at the inaugural session of the National Radio and Television Council on Wednesday. Their absence has led to speculations about the controversy over the president's failure to formally ask the

prime minister to put her signature under the nomination acts of the council members appointed by the president.

According to presidential spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski "the president submitted the documents to Prime Minister Suchocka on April 19" and "on the part of the president everything was done in accordance with the Small Constitution." Drzycimski hinted that "various matters and some irresponsible statements by certain representatives of the government" were the reason for the president's decision not to attend the Wednesday meeting. The president however sent a message to the meeting which read that "the council is a truly independent body taking autonomous decisions. The free and democratic media should understand that freedom means above all responsibility for the word, which can build but which can also destroy."

According to prime minister's press secretary Zdobyslaw Milewski no motion has reached Ms Suchocka as of yet, asking her to sign the presidential nominations of radio and TV council members. He added that the prime minister was represented at the meeting by Deputy Prime Minister Pawel Laczkowski since she herself was exceptionally busy.

Jacek Kozlowski, head of the government press office, said that the prime minister does not question the president's decisions on the composition of the council and added that the body can count on full support on the part of the cabinet. Kozlowski explained that under a draft amendment to the Small Constitution members of the radio and TV council are to be appointed and dismissed without the countersignature of the prime minister. The amendment however is not in force yet and the prime minister should countersign the president's decision. Hanna Suchocka would willingly do so but has not received the respective documents, Kozlowski said and stressed that the situation does not indicate any conflict.

But in the evening Drzycimski reiterated his earlier statement that the president's decision concerning the make-up of the council had been submitted to Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka and said that "it was not good that artificial conflicts accompanied the creating of an institution with such high constitutional status."

At the inaugural meeting, the Council Chairman Marek Markiewicz declared that its members are not going to act as censors but as those called to protect the order in broadcasting introduced by the new Polish law on Radio and TV. He added that the second part of the meeting will be held on Thursday morning.

President Lech Walesa received the council's members at a closed-doors meeting later in the day. Following the talks, Marek Markiewicz said that the president "declared his support but stressed that the council is a constitutional and sovereign body." He also announced that first broadcast licences are to be issued in September or October.

## Mass Media's Responsibility Stressed

*WS2904113293 Warsaw SERWIS INFORMACYJNY PREZYDENTA in Polish 2104 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["The Session of the National Radio and Television Council"—SERWIS INFORMACYJNY headline]

[Text] Minister Andrzej Drzycimski, spokesman of the president of the Republic of Poland, took part in the inaugurative session of the National Radio and Television Council.

Minister Drzycimski read out the president's letter to the members of the council:

"Today's ceremony is a long-awaited event. We are commencing the work of the National Radio and Television Council, which is an institution appointed by the law to be the host of our common good: radio and television.

novel. [word as received] It has not had a pattern or a predecessor. It has been created by democracy. It is an organ established by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Its purpose is to serve the needs of the altered conditions of the functioning of the state.

"Due to its constitutional origin, the National Council is very significant. Its significance corresponds to the importance of information in social, economic, and political life today. It corresponds to the role that mass media play in democracy. The novel manner of appointing the members of the National Council clearly confirms its unique position. By virtue of the highest law, the National Radio and Television Council is a state organ of public and social service, independent of other organs of power. The National Council is guaranteed to be able to act independently and be autonomous in decisionmaking. Its role of the guardian of the Polish information order is very responsible and complex. Its impartiality will be the best guarantee of the correct implementation of the goal for which it has been established.

"Information today is one of the greatest commodities that everyone wants to be able to use. It is helpful in the implementation of all kinds of interests. This is why the right to produce and distribute information is so valuable. It provides a powerful and effective tool for influencing people's minds. It makes it possible to shape their attitudes and behavior, thoughts and feelings. It gives, therefore, a "row of souls" of some kind. For many years it rested in one hand. Democracy has give us the possibility of a choice. It has also given us the chance to choose which information we want to pass by and which we want to receive. Pluralism in information is a right that we will not allow to be taken away from us. General access to radio waves, which was still blocked not long ago, is a legal norm today, whereas the wavebands, to which we are rightfully entitled, are our common good. It is the property of all Poles.

"Both we and media of social communication, which we authorize to take advantage of this gift, must face the following question: What are freedom and the independence of media supposed to mean to us? Information can be used in many different manners. Mass media must be aware what they should be free of, what freedom they should serve, and who and what they should be responsible to.

"There are many answers to these questions. A constant controversy over them is going on. For four years all of us have been learning to take advantage of freedom. This is a long and difficult process. The mentality of the people cannot be changed overnight. It requires time, wisdom, and determination. It is, however, worth it to make the effort if we want to build a new Republic.

"It is on the media that the great responsibility for the condition of social awareness rests. They must understand and remember it. This is why the ethic system of contemporary mass media is so important. Moral guides on the road to the future are indispensable for us. In order that we do not lose the direction of the road we have chosen, we need patterns that have always provided us with strength and support. There were attempts to destroy them in the name of alien ideologies. Today we are once more seeking our identity. We are returning to our roots and traditions, to the fundamental rules that govern our national being. We are defining our place in Europe. We do not, however, want to lose a part of our individuality as a nation and as a state.

"Along this road, we are accompanied by the media. Democracy has given them this chance in its entirety. It has, however, brought dangers, too. It has brought the temptation of corrupt practices. We know examples of this.

"A word can cure. It can, however, also cripple. It can build, but also it can destroy. Therefore, free and democratic media must understand that freedom means first of all responsibility; responsibility for the hearts and minds of all Poles.

"Honesty, objectivism, and credibility are the fundamental rules of informing. Free competition will help them. We guarantee it in the law, because we hope that it will serve most effectively in the creation of a new reality in our country; that it will consolidate the democratic order of the new Poland in a responsible way. Freedom, including freedom of speech, is a public good. It is not [words indistinct] We are learning to take advantage of it in a conscious way and in the name of this common good".

## Support for UN Sanctions Announced

*LD2904111393 Warsaw PAP in English 1050 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—Addressing the Sejm Thursday, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said that Poland condemned genocide taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Poland was for the U.N. imposed sanctions to be rigorously observed. "We are for a limited use of military force in strictly defined cases," the minister also said.

Skubiszewski stressed the importance Poland attached to relations with the Vatican, "the highest moral authority in international relations."

## Privatization Minister Explains Resignation Threat

*LD2704214393 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Unless the Sejm adopts the draft law on universal privatization I will submit my resignation, Minister of Ownership Transformations Janusz Lewandowski declared at a news conference today, indicating the changes introduced to the latest version of the draft law.

[Begin Lewandowski recording] The fundamental modifiations were based first of all on a wider account than has been taken so far of the obligations of the state treasury in relation to pensioners, annuity holders, and the budgetary sphere. And the extent of parliamentary control over the start-up and course of this process has risen significantly. The vote in the Sejm will thus correctly be regarded as being a proper test for Polish parliamentarianism and for our political elites, as we will be able to convince ourselves whether taking into account critical voices convinces the critics and changes their stand in relation to the program, or whether they practicise criticism for the sake of criticism.

We will also convince ourselves whether the center-right that once coauthored this program will restore its vote for the program or whether it will quite simply kill off privatization in the name of political convenience. Rejection of the program in the first round had unfortunate consequences. It has extended the state of uncertainty in several hundred Polish enterprises. Their workforces and also the management of these enterprises received the correct impression that they are being treated with disdain by the political elite. And second, this vote very strongly shook the image of Poland in the world. These are not of course just symbols, as international credibility is directly transferable into money, into credits, that is into the opportunities for Polish reform. [end recording]

Pawel Graniewski, legal adviser in the Ministry for Ownership Transformations, countered the most frequently met accusations against the draft law, among them the accusation of the danger of transferring to foreign firms control over the Polish economy.

[Begin Graniewski recording] Most of the managed firms that put themselves forward for the program have, in putting themselves forward, already created teams or consortiums with renowned Polish advisory firms and with banks.

The next matter, the issue of the possible holding or procurement of shares of funds and companies by management companies. This is restricted, this is impossible by virtue of the legal provisions. At no time can a management company become the owner of the shares in a fund. [end recording]

## Government Discusses Foreign Policy

*LD2704204793 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Polish foreign policy, which was discussed today by the government, will concentrate on integration with the EC, cooperation with neighbors, and an active policy toward the East. Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski will deliver the Sejm report this week. President Lech Walesa participated in today's government meeting.

[Correspondent Dorota Warakomska] According to the president, foreign policy must be assessed systematically. State institutions which have foreign contacts should consult the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The president also thinks that Poland should present many initiatives at international forums.

[Suchocka] The president presented three points on which we agreed and we are also seeking those initiatives which would be remembered as Polish initiatives. And there is this opportunity right now.

[Walesa] Now is the time to put this subject in order. It is an important topic because new things are happening in Europe. There is a possibility of various solutions. We, as leaders, should bring more into Europe .

[Warakomska] Lech Walesa recalled the ideas of NATO-like and EC-like organizations which were presented earlier, the introduction of UN forces to Europe, and the latest idea of aid for Russia. According to Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus need not only our support for democratic changes but, first and foremost, economic cooperation.

[Skubiszewski] If we want to be bound by good cooperation with the eastern states, the government must think about the ways of rational help which would be profitable for our eastern partners and for us.

[Warakomska] Minister Skubiszewski said at the news conference that integration with Europe could be profitable not only for us but also for Western partners. In his opinion, Poland is a stabilizing factor in our part of Europe. This requires more dynamic foreign policy. Successes in this field depend, to a large extend, on internal situation and the success of economic reforms.

## Sejm, Senate Sessions Reported

*AU2904104693 Warsaw PAP in English 2225 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 28—The Polish Sejm (lower house) voted today to reject senate amendments which scaled down the indexation of pensions and invalidity benefits, a move which the government estimates will add 23 trillion zlotys (1.4 billion dollars) to Poland's budget deficit.

Deputies voted 195 to 162 to reject the Senate's amendments, with 15 abstaining. The majority is sufficient to overturn the Senate amendments, and marks a defeat for the ruling coalition.

Later, Finance Minister Jerzy Osiatynski announced that the government would apply to the Constitutional Tribunal for a ruling on the Sejm decision, which in his opinion runs counter to the budget law passed by the house earlier this year.

In the voting, the opposition groupings in the Sejm showed more party discipline than the government parties, with the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) and the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) combining with rightist groupings to reject the Senate amendments. Several deputies from the Christian National Union (ZChN), a leading member of the coalition, abstained in the vote, with one ZChN deputy voting to reject the Senate amendments.

Despite their earlier withdrawal from the coalition, most deputies from the Peasant Alliance (PL) voted with the coalition in support of the Senate amendments. In addition, 28 deputies from coalition parties were absent during the voting.

The lower house also voted to forward government legislation relating to the State Treasury for consideration in individual commissions. However, the house rejected proposals to limit commission work on the legislation to 30 days.

Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski asked the house to defer consideration on the legislation until the cabinet had finished its deliberations on a package of laws on the same subject.

The house was also scheduled to discuss the crisis in Polish education, although the lack of a quorum meant that voting was held over until Thursday. Education Minister Zdobyslaw Flisowski, addressing the house, stressed the significance of the government's educational policy, and expressed his willingness to work with teaching trade unions.

During discussions in the chamber, Ryszard Bugaj of the Union of Labour described the recent strike by Polish teachers as a protest against a perceived government policy of "pushing education beyond the margins of

common-sense." Other deputies accused the government of disorganisation and a lack of consistency in its approach to education.

Also today, representatives of the Health Ministry and organisations dealing with drug addiction told the Sejm Health Commission that legislation to combat drug abuse should be ready by the end of June.

In the Senate (upper house), the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Commissions voiced many negative criticisms of the electoral ordinance passed by the Sejm earlier this month, which will impose a 5 percent threshold for representation in the lower house. The commissions are to decide on Friday on the amendments to be put before the upper house.

The Senate Commission for National Defence also considered the draft law to establish a National Guard, drafted by the National Security Bureau attached to the Presidential Chancellery. Opinions were divided, with opponents of the proposals claiming that existing state bodies such as the police, fire service and the border guards were fully able to carry out the functions envisaged for the proposed formation.

Later in the evening, the Sejm concluded the business left over from its previous session. The next, 43rd session begins on Thursday.

### Suchocka Receives Belgian Senate Delegation

*LD2904081993 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 28—A delegation of the Belgian Senate, headed by Senate Chairman Frank Swaelen, continuing its visit to Poland, was received by Premier Hanna Suchocka on Wednesday, the government press bureau announced.

The Belgian guests also held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with Minister for European Integration Jan Krzysztof Bielecki.

At her meeting with the Belgian delegation, Hanna Suchocka said that at this point Poland must participate to a greater degree in the economic mechanisms of Western Europe. "In our opinion, this means an increase in investments engaging Poland's resources as well as Poland's labour force."

The Belgian senators suggested that Poland first of all needs investments which would serve local communities in Central European countries, adding that in view of the current recession in EC countries it is impossible to invest in enterprises producing goods meant export [as received] to Western countries.

Minister Bielecki said that today's meeting once again showed that sentiments should be replaced by facts and numbers in talks dealing with Polish-Belgian and Polish-EC relations.

The Belgian guests also met with Polish parliamentarians to discuss bilateral relations giving prominence to economic ties and the participation of the two countries in the process of European integration.

In the course of the discussion, the Belgian senators stressed that it is necessary to create incentives for Western capital and to gradually eliminate existing barriers in mutual contacts.

### Domestic Heating Charges To Rise 1 May

*LD2804121893 Warsaw PAP in English 1145 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 28—Domestic central heating charges will increase by 15 per cent as of May 1, according to information released by the Finance Ministry on Wednesday.

The increased charges were included in this years budget and result from rising costs at central heating power stations, especially greater costs in coal production.

### Teachers, Health Workers Have Lowest Wages

*AU2904103093 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Warsaw, April 28—According to preliminary data of the Main Statistical Office (GUS), the average monthly pre-tax wage amounted to slightly over 2.9 million zlotys (176 U.S.dollars) last year, with teachers and health service employees being worst paid and earning only 2.5 and 2.6 million zlotys respectively.

Employees of insurance and financial institutions earned the highest wages of an average 4.3 million zlotys and were followed by the state administration and justice employees.

Wages of education and culture employees accounted for 86 percent of those paid in the production sector. This gap has been on the rise since 1990.

### Foreign Ministry Statement on UN Sanctions

*AU2804182393 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1712 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/4/1993—Teodor Melescanu, Romanian state minister and minister of foreign affairs will make a visit to Bratislava on May 4, at the invitation of foreign minister of the Slovak Republic Jozef Moravcik, Romanian Foreign Ministry's spokeswoman Simona Miculescu told a news conference on April 27. The first friendship and cooperation treaty between Romania and Slovakia will be signed during the visit.

Presenting the Romanian foreign minister's agenda, spokeswoman Miculescu said Teodor Melescanu would finish his visit in China on April 28, would be in Singapore over April 28-29 and the last leg of the voyage would be Thailand, from April 29 to May 1.

In another string of ideas, spokeswoman Miculescu announced that starting May 1, 1993, a Romanian citizen visiting Poland for tourism purposes would have to demonstrate in front of the Polish border officials the possession of a sum of 100 US dollars or the equivalent in another hard currency for a minimum stay of five days and, accordingly, for every supplementary day, a sum of 20 US dollars. The same measure shall apply to the Polish citizen entering Romania.

At the news conference of April 28, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Simona Miculescu read the recent decision of the Romanian Government concerning the tougher sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). "The government is determined to continue its demarches regarding compensations for the losses, primarily at the United Nations and other international bodies," the spokeswoman stated.

The April 26-28 visit in Romania by a delegation of experts from the Western European Union [WEU]—intended to ascertain the conditions in which the WEU assistance for Romania in enforcing the Security Council's resolutions concerning the embargo against Yugoslavia on the Danube River—was placed by the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman within the sphere of Romania's concerns with observing the sanctions in goodfaith, as it has done so far.

Referring also to the situation in rump Yugoslavia, the spokeswoman remarked that the authorities in Belgrade had adopted a position clearly different from that of the Bosnian Serbs, standing apart from the latter and asking them to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan.

"We consider this an important shift that we could not fail to emphasise as an important, positive step toward a political settlement," said Simona Miculescu. Stating that Romania was keenly interested not to be involved or propelled in a possible military conflict the spokeswoman added: "That is exactly why we consider it a duty of all the countries neighbouring rump Yugoslavia to support the political settlement of the crisis and, according to the spirit of the UN practice in peacekeeping efforts, not to get involved militarily in this conflict."

### Vacaroiu Discusses Yugoslavia on Return From Greece

*AU2804102393 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0847 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 28/4/1993—Romanian Premier, Nicolae Vacaroiu, returned Tuesday, April 27, at night, from a visit in Greece, at the invitation of his counterpart Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

The head of the Romanian Executive mentioned a few things on the Otopeni Airport about the contacts he had had with Greek officials, "the good results having finalized talks". A few sectors were of special interest during all these contacts, such as the manufacturing of train carriages and rolling stock, the industry of pharmaceuticals, tourism, finance-banking, sea transport.

Speaking of the conflicts in former Yugoslavia, Mr. Vacaroiu said that both Romania and Greece were for a political solution and considered a military intervention "inopportune".

"Romania is faithful to the initially established principle, that of observing to the full the Security Council resolutions, and it will take every needed step for their enforcement", declared premier Nicolae Vacaroiu at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport. "The main issue now is not to provoke a possible conflict between Romania and Yugoslavia, considering that all republics of Yugoslavia are traditional partners of Romania, with which we have had no conflict, have worked together well, have done a lot together and we hope that, after the soonest extinction of the conflict, we will continue this collaboration and expand the collaboration in the Balkans."

### Ministry Issues Report on 1992 Foreign Debt

*AU2804135593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1113 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/4/1993—The middle and long-term credits contracted and guaranteed by the Romanian state in 1992 totalled $2,946.2 million. The state directly contracted credits worth $1,523.4 million—65.9 percent. The rest were contracted by economic agents [companies] and guaranteed by the state, writes a report of the ministry of finance, published by ADEVARUL.

The state took credits of $2,290.6 million—77.6 percent—to finance its balance of payments. A proportion of 6.1 percent of the credits taken by the state were designed for critical imports, 5.1 percent for health, 6 percent for trade, and 4.1 percent for agriculture.

91.3 percent of the credits contracted by the state in 1992 were intended for consumption and the remaining 8.7 percent for development.

The state is currently negotiating credits amounting to $1,180 million, mainly to cover the balance of foreign payments, for economic structural adjusting, privatization, and finance and banking. A loan of $990 million are under negotiation with IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], $80 million with EBRD [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development], and $110 million with the European Investment Bank.

Economic agents took foreign credits guaranteed by the state totalling $1,523.4 million especially for the modernization of the power system—29.67 percent—, transports—23.36 percent—, telecommunications—11.27 percent—, tourism and trade—15.8 percent—, industry—5 percent—, health—4 percent—, the importation of foodstuffs—3.3 percent—, and the modernization of agriculture.

## Committee Appointed for Child Protection

*AU2804193593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1324 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 28/4/1993—Wednesday, April 28 at the Victory Palace (seat of the Romanian Government) a meeting took place to set up the National Committee for the Protection of the Child (CNPC). The meeting was also attended by Dan Mircea Popescu, state minister and minister of labor and social protection, who is, by law, also the chairman of that new governmental organization. The committee is coordinated by an Executive Secretariat headed by Mrs. Alexandra Zugravescu, PhD.

The activity of the new organization aims to rehabilitate the child-protection institutions, to identify and assess the necessary institutions for the child's protection, special education and health, to assess the children in such institutions and draw up a survey of the situation of the "street children," to train nurses and other child protection specialists.

Many of those programmes have support from the European Communities and various international organizations.

## Shipping Company Outlines Losses From Embargo

*AU2804121993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0951 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/4/1993—Some 50 percent of Romania's ship transport is to become inoperative due to the application of Resolution 820 of the United Nations, according to a statement made by Viorel Stefan, the director of the Navrom-Galati shipping company and printed in the daily LIBERTATEA put out in Bucharest.

Practically, the navigation on the upper Danube will become completely paralyzed which means a great loss for the Romanian river transport, Stefan said. The interdiction for Yugoslav ships to navigate on the Danube, as provided among other things by the new UN resolution, has determined some Yugoslav ships—Saykes, Detelinara, together with their barges carrying 7,000 tonnes of corn—to leave the port of Galati where they had been barred by customs authorities for check-up, abandoning their documents.

In his opinion, the consequences of the UN resolution are extremely serious for the Romanian fleet also due to the fact that there is no hope that the Romanian government, as already promised, to subsidize at least part of the loss suffered.

## Democratic Trade Union Alliance Established

*AU2804200093 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 26 Apr 93 p 2*

[Gigi Nicolau Report: The Alliance of Democratic Trade Union Confederations of Romania Was Set Up]

[Text] The protocol on establishing the Association of Democratic Trade Union Confederations of Romania (ACSDR) was signed at the Rusu mountain hut in Jiu Valley on 24 April. The representatives of the following confederations were present: The Confederation of Mining Trade Unions of Romania and President Miron Cosma, the initiator and organizer of this alliance; the CERES Confederation of Agriculture and Catering Employees; the National Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Artisan Cooperatives of Romania; the COSIN Confederation of Nonaffiliated Trade Unions of Romania; the 15 November National Confederative Inter-Trade Union Confederation of Brasov; the CONSILVA Trade Union Confederation; the Avram Iancu Trade Union Confederation; and the COSINCOOP Trade Union Confederation of Consumer and Credit Cooperatives.

## PNTCD Stance on MFN Status Presented

*AU2904084093 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] Our colleague, Elena Petrescu-Calciu, held the following telephone conversation with Mr. Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party [PNTCD].

[Begin recording] [Petrescu-Calciu] Good evening, Mr. Corneliu Coposu. Please forgive me for disturbing you at such a late hour. The Radio Romania Current Events program is trying to feel the pulse of political activity. I understand that the party you head has a certain position relating to the granting of Most Favored Nation [MFN] status to Romania. What is this position?

[Coposu] Yes, of course. Ever since last summer, our party has struggled constantly and firmly to achieve the granting of MFN status. At all the meetings that I held with high-ranking representatives of the U.S. executive

and Congress I stressed the need for the U.S. Congress to grant MFN status to our country. [passage omitted]

In Washington, during the discussions I conducted, I insisted on the need to grant this status. [passage omitted] This attitude was not maintained with the intention of serving the Romanian Government. On the contrary, I have always affirmed that the U.S. Congress should not confuse Romania's Government, which is a provisional administrative institution, with the Romanian people. It is for the Romanian people's sake that we have asked for MFN status. We have overlooked the fact that the current government might exploit MFN status for electoral purposes. We believed that our interest, the Romanian interest, has to be above any subjective and sectarian interests.

Afterwards, within the Democratic Convention, I proposed and emphatically pressed the need to take joint steps—which we actually did one and a half months ago—to sent a letter to the U.S. Congress whereby we asked for MFN status stating that the obligations that Romania has not yet fulfilled, and for which the Romanian Government has been admonished, will be fulfilled gradually, and that by granting MFN status the U.S. Congress would encourage the democratization of our country, the process of privatization, and the establishment of a state ruled by law.

The said letter asking for MFN status was signed by myself on behalf of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party, but it was also signed by the Civic Alliance Party, the Liberal Party, which belongs to the Democratic Convention, the Romanian Social Democratic Party, the Ecological Party, and the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania. The new opposition party led by Mr. Petre Roman—the National Salvation Front— also joined us in signing.

Apart from this, I also took personal steps. Recently, in April, I approached the congressmen I know and asked them again for MFN status. I prompted this on the basis of the Romanian people's interest in this status, specifying that we will abide by our commitments; respect of basic human rights, equality among citizens, and respect for ethnic minorities—the fulfillment of all conditions to which MFN status is linked.

Thus, the PNTCD's position on MFN status has always been the same, one of firmly supporting the granting of this status. By means of a diversion, of course, we were accused of not supporting MFN status. Later it was proved that this was nothing but slander or poor information. In any case, the fact is that, in the past year, we have firmly, persistently, and repeatedly asked for the granting of MFN status. [end recording]

## Article Criticizes Iliescu's U.S. Visit

*AU2704203493 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24-25 Apr 93 p 1*

[Eugen Serbanescu article "Presidential Duplicity"]

[Text] For a long time President Iliescu has wanted to be received at the White House. A meeting with the U.S. President within the framework of an official visit could be a redoubtable response to the numerous accusations of neocommunism surrounding the president at home and would reduce his credibility gap at home and abroad, which the winner of the latest—very democratic—elections in Romania faces. This is why inspecting the honor guard in front of the White House is a beautiful dream for Mr. Iliescu. Since—given the duplicity and undemocratic statements and actions in the country—this is a remote dream for the time being, he is satisfied with less: a 15-minute protocol meeting with President Clinton seasoned with the customary niceties and smiles. Thus the president's imagination is satisfied: In the semi-darkness of Cotroceni Palace he can enjoy at his leisure the pictures depicting him shaking hands with the U.S. President. But the image, that is appearances, very often may be deceptive. This is, unfortunately, the case in this specific instance. The exported image is one thing and the realities in the country another. Protocol smiles pass, while duplicity remains. Even this visit to Washington is based on obvious duplicity. It is known that Mr. Iliescu has never dissociated himself from the nationalist-communist forces that, through all possible channels, make all sorts of anti-Semitic statements. On the contrary, through everything he has done, the president has given us to understand that he accepts the alliance with these forces and even relies on it. All of a sudden, Mr. Iliescu forgets his friends and clings to Mr. Moses Rosen's plane (not vice versa) just to get to Washington. There, pressed with questions on this subject, he promises that "he will study very seriously the matter of bringing anti-Semitic publications to court." We recall that during the election campaign, Mr. Iliescu promised—also urgently—to shed light on the terrorists and, in general, on all questions linked to the December 1989 events.

Have you seen any terrorist to date? Do you think that you will see the watchdog of ROMANIA MARE come out of a lawsuit other than acquitted? In an open letter, Mr. Vadim Tudor harshly criticizes the president. A nice gesture given the latest acquittal [of Tudor in a former prosecutor general's lawsuit]. Farces and duplicity take their revenge. Then, just a few days before stepping on the soil of one of the most developed democracies in the world (where a president who made a mistake had the courage to resign without calling on the miners or other forces ready to assist him), Mr. Iliescu—in a small circle—made a most undemocratic statement, threatening once again—in case of a general strike—the nightmare of "Romanians against Romanians." How can one qualify these two aspects? Justifiably, in between smiles and niceties, President Clinton suggested that "a democratic

policy, without ambiguities" be promoted. Will the president be able to do this? Judging by the delays and facts so far, the answer is negative rather than positive. Everything that has accumulated since December 1989 heavily weighs on the Cotroceni Palace. What is even more serious, however, is the fact that all these ambiguities pull the Romanian people down and push it with every passing day into a crisis of exhausting and disastrous moral credibility. And in no case can it be overcome with infinitely ambiguous presidential promises.

## Commentary Condemns U.S. Linkage of MFN

*AU2804193493 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 26 Apr 93 p 1*

[Ion Cristoiu commentary: "Bitter American Tears"]

[Excerpts] If Mr. Ion Iliescu had visited the United States at another time, the Americans would have asked him several questions about the situation of the Hungarian minority, the freedom of the mass media, or about the actions of the former Securitate. Among other things, these are the problems which the Americans have constantly been pestering us about since the [1989] revolution. Our representatives had to supply hundreds of explanations about those issues, provide counterarguments, and try to convince them of the facts. Finding solutions to those problems was set as one of the conditions for granting most favored nation [MFN] status. However now, during Mr. Iliescu's visit to Washington, the Americans have raised another subject: the drama of orphan children in Romania. This was the issue that dominated Iliescu's meetings with members of the U.S. Congress. One of them, Richard Pumble [name as published], submitted to Congress a draft resolution that links most favored nation status to improvement of the situation of orphan children in Romania. Mr. Iliescu found himself compelled to answer questions, give explanations, and make promises.

Seemingly everything started with the news item broadcast by the ABC (later picked up by CNN) television network one week ago, during Mr. Iliescu's visit to Washington, titled "Take Me to America." The documentary discusses the situation of children in the Sighetu Marmatiei Handicapped Children's Orphanage. [passage omitted]

As becomes obvious from the title itself, the report does not deal so much with the situation of handicapped children in Sighetu Marmatiei as with the fact that although those children scream at the reporter—take me to America—our authorities are placing obstacles in the path of thousands of Americans who wish to adopt children from Romania. The American tears shed about the drama in Sighetu Marmatiei conceal purely an earthly concern: to force Romanian legislation in the area of adoption, and to facilitate beyond the borders of reasonableness the efforts of Americans to adopt children from Romania. [passage omitted]

Considering the aberrant fuss made by the Americans on the issue of handicapped orphans in Romania, the Romanians would have understood the president if he had declared that Western demands from Romania are really absurd.

### Bosnian Serb Parliament May Meet Before Referendum

*LD2804231293 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Pale, April 28 (TANJUG)—President of the Bosnian Serb parliament Momcilo Krajisnik on Wednesday said that parliament might sit once again before a referendum called for May 15 and 16 to vote on the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia.

In a statement to the Bosnian Serb radio, Krajisnik said Lord Owen "refused to sign the guarantees which he was allegedly offering to the Serb side to sign the peace plan."

"We cannot accept verbal promises," said Krajisnik.

He said he would agree to the suggestion that parliament convene again, and would invite "everybody who thinks they may have convincing arguments to induce our deputies to endorse the Vance-Owen plan."

The suggestion that the Bosnian Serb parliament reconsider, with additional information, its decision of Monday, when it unanimously turned down the Vance-Owen peace plan, was made by the Serbian parliament on Wednesday.

Krajisnik said that another session did not mean the suspension of the people's right to decide their fate.

Commenting on Lord Owen's mission, Krajisnik said that the mediator had long been biased, which was evident from his invocation of air-strikes against Bosnian Serbs and a rift in the Serbian nation.

The Paris LIBERATION quotes Lord Owen on Wednesday as saying that all should be staked at splitting the Serbian nation in the next few weeks.

Krajisnik said "we should remember how many times in the past the principle of consensus (of the three Bosnian nations) has been ignored and the map (of a divided Bosnia-Herzegovina) changed without our consent, and now we are again expected to believe without reservations something that Lord Owen is reluctant to guarantee in writing."

### Owen Rejects Lifting Arms Embargo Against Bosnia

*AU2804115393 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 28 Apr 93 p 2*

[Interview with Lord David Owen by Branimir Baron Brljevic in Zagreb; date not given: "'End of War in One Year at the Latest'"]

[Text] [Brljevic] Will military action follow the stepping up of sanctions against the remainder of Yugoslavia?

[Owen] Not yet.

[Brljevic] But you said that.

[Owen] It was interpreted wrongly. I said that we must not expect any miracles from the sanctions, but we have to pursue normal paths to bring the Serbs to reason. Ultimately, only the understanding that this war is absolutely senseless can bring all parties to reason, particularly the Serbs.

Of course, I did say that if everything we do is fruitless, if the sanctions and other measures such as imposing the no-fly zone, are in vain, then the bombing of Serbian positions will logically follow, as well as that of bridges across the Drina River, and of supply lines between Serbia and Serbian-occupied territories in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

[Brljevic] Are you ready to make certain compromises in favor of the Serbs in the peace plan?

[Owen] No, I do not have the intention to suggest changes of the peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Brljevic] What are the Serbs actually aiming at by rejecting the peace plan?

[Owen] They want to challenge the entire world, but the world does not want to accept this challenge.

[Brljevic] Have the Serbs understood the message of the no-fly zone?

[Owen] It was a very short and concise way of how to send a message to those who have an air force. On the other hand, it did not have any influence on the fighting on the ground, as could be seen in Srebrenica.

[Brljevic] What do you think of the idea of lifting the arms embargo against the Muslims?

[Owen] Lifting the arms embargo means arms, and arms mean getting yet one further step away from solving the conflict. If one provides arms to the Muslims, one has to do the same with the Croats. That would mean an unacceptable pressure on the Russians, who are the traditional arms exporters to the Serbs. There are loads of arms on the territory of the former Soviet Union that are only waiting to be sold.

[Brljevic] When do you expect the end of this bloody war?

[Owen] Within one year, at the latest. Yet diplomacy cannot work wonders. Correct elections can be held only afterwards. The United Nations will have to commit themselves there very strongly until a final and lasting solution can be achieved. It is very difficult to bring this war to an end considering all the terrible things that nobody thought could happen in our century. It is necessary to restore moral order. Even a war has its rules that must not be violated. All three parties in the war in Bosnia have violated these rules.

[Brljevic] Are you afraid that the Russians might play a major role again in the Balkans?

[Owen] Russia's veto has been demanded in vain. The Russians will cooperate much more in the future than they have done so far. We have already worked together with Russian diplomats. The Russian ambassador has often helped us in the peace conference—through Russia's influence, diplomatic ties, and his knowledge. It is obvious that the Russians have always been Serbia's ally. Nevertheless, I am firmly convinced that the current government is now on our side.

## Possible Effects of Lifting Embargo Viewed

*AU2904081493 Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 93 p 21*

[Article by Milan Mijalkovski: "The Way to an Endless War"]

[Text] The spectrum of various synchronized, constant, and intense activities of the Western and Islamic countries, which cordially support the Croatian and Muslim sides in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina with the primary goal of defeating the Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, did not bear fruit. This goal cannot be achieved after the passage of UN Security Council Resolution No. 816, by which the use of force is allowed in the no-fly zone over the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, because air strikes have not had an important influence on the unfolding of events in Bosnia-Herzegovina anyway. The perfidious attempt of the West to engage several tens of thousand of their soldiers to realize the Vance-Owen plan in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina was easily recognized by the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which decidedly let them know that it did not want their "protection."

### Fighting for Profit

Confronted with the impossibility to persuade the Serbs in the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to sign their own death sentence, the West decided to try to achieve its illusory goal by a war against them. Among numerous threats, the most striking is the one concerning the removal of the embargo on the importation of weapons to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Fearing that this measure will not bear fruit, the West is rushing to put under control the heavy weapons of the Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Even military amateurs can see what the consequences of such an idea could be.

Since the Muslim side has practically not been affected at all by the embargo on the importation of weapons, the requirement for its removal is indicative from several points of view. There are several reasons for it, but we want to enumerate only the most important: The most fervent supporters of the termination of the embargo are Islamic countries, which are now also strongly supported by the United States and Western countries. Some of the Islamic countries were the largest suppliers of the weapons to the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. As long as there is no agreement between the United States and the leading Islamic countries—Iran and Turkey— as to who will be the biggest supplier of the weapons to Bosnia in the future, it is not very probable that the embargo will be lifted soon. Iran's potential for supplying the Muslims in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina with weapons is respectable (it has approximately 7,000 tanks, several thousand long-range and high-caliber artillery weapons, approximately 250 aircraft and an unknown number of lasers). It can be presumed that Iran will deliver weapons because it has also done this so far. On the other hand, the United States and other countries would profit very much from supplying the Muslims in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina with weapons. It is clear that Saudi Arabia would be willing to pay for this, a country which showed readiness in this respect also in the war against Iraq in 1991.

An individual or a company could also appear as the supplier of weapons. It is very important to know with whose weapons the Muslims in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina will be supplied, because deliveries of weapons are usually accompanied by instructors who can implement the wishes of the supplier according to his goals. This can influence the strategy of the war and the policy of the buyer (the Muslims). For this reason the above-mentioned dilemma between the possible weapons sellers has to be resolved, otherwise the lifting of the embargo is more than uncertain.

### Unscrupulous Plans

Even the extreme instigators of the war in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina—admittedly with reluctance—summon up the courage sometimes to say that the Serbs are not the aggressors but the defenders of their existence in their century-old homes. They cannot accept continuous Muslim offensives against the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it is easier for them to ascribe these offensives to the Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, although it is very often forced to defeat the Muslims to protect its people and territory. The Serbian side is not endangering the Muslims and their territories; whether or not their allies, (the Croats), are doing this, they should judge (in time) for themselves.

Therefore the question is asked why the lifting of the embargo on the importation of weapons is being discussed. It is more than clear that the initiators of the above-mentioned activities have an unscrupulous plan—to defeat the Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to provoke a military conflict with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to force the Croats to forget "Herceg-Bosna," that is to say to unconditionally accept a unitary Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The removal of the embargo, unless it is restricted to certain weapons, would mean that the Muslims would also receive long-range weapons of destructive power. With these weapons, they would not only be able to attack the targets on the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, but also targets much further away. Against whom these weapons would be directed and how their use would influence the war, the judges in the UN

Security Council should appraise. If the highest body of this world organization decides to stir up the war in the Balkans, it will lift the embargo on the importation of weapons, but it will have to admit at the same time that the UN Security Council has radically changed its role. To be more exact, it will have to admit that it is introducing a new method of solving problems—war. It has to be mentioned that it will obviously behave like that also in other crises in the world.

If we take these and other facts into consideration, it can be concluded that the lifting of the above-mentioned embargo in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina is far from being materialized. Apart from these arguments and counterarguments, there is a decisive one, although it might seem unimportant. It is Croatia. This topic can be regarded from two points of view. First, Croatia has up to now enabled undisturbed deliveries of weapons and ammunition to Muslims through its territory. Most of the weapons have stayed in Croatia and were used in the war there. For the tiny portion of it that was transferred to the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia has had strong support of the Islamic countries. Why should Croatia and its financiers give up this gift? Second, if the embargo is removed, the Croatian Defense Council formations and the contingent of the Croatian Army (about 60,000 soldiers) would very soon be confronted with Muslim forces, and their existence in western Herzegovina would also be endangered.

It is quite clear that the lifting of the embargo on the importation of weapons into the former Bosnia-Herzegovina would mean an endless war for the Muslims.

### Karadzic: Acceptance of UN Peace Plan 'Suicidal'

*LD2904080493 Hamburg DPA in German 0547 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Cologne (DPA)—Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, believes the Serbs would be suicidal if they accept the UN peace plan. In an interview on Deutschlandfunk this morning, Karadzic added: "The sanctions are unjust. We are supposed to accept something which the Serbs cannot accept in that form. The Serbs would be committing suicide as a result. We are being blackmailed by these sanctions."

Asked whether it is possible for the peace plan of the international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, which was rejected by the Bosnian Serbs (on 26 April), to be accepted after all, Karadzic said: "That was not a final rejection. Rather, the delegates in our assembly could not themselves decide on this. They wanted to leave the decision to the Serb people and were therefore preparing for a referendum. If the plan is accepted in the referendum, we will accept it. However, I am fairly certain that the Serbs will reject the plan if it is not altered by the time of the referendum (in three weeks)."

Asked what changes he meant, Karadzic said: "Serb territory is a coherent territory. We are not laying claim to Croatian or Muslim territory." Asked why purely Muslim enclaves are in that case being attacked, Karadzic said the attackers are not units from his army but paramilitary units from the region that are not under his command. "We distance ourselves from them, and have nothing to do with them."

Referring to the proposal by Dobrica Cosic, president of rump Yugoslavia, that an international peace conference be convened, Karadzic said he will take part in any peace conference "because further talks are in any case unavoidable." This conflict "cannot be eliminated by the total defeat of one or other of the sides. This conflict must be ended through negotiations."

Asked how the Serbs would react to possible NATO air strikes, Karadzic said that in such a case no one could predict what would happen.... "We fought for four years against Austro-Hungary, then we fought against Hitler's army for four years. We would just have to fight again if someone attacks us."

### UN Delegation's 'Safe Havens' Proposal Rejected

*AU2904142693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] In a BBC interview today, Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic said that there can be no safe havens with guns around them in Bosnia-Herzegovina. That was his response to the proposal by a Security Council delegation, which had recently visited Bosnia, that safe havens for the protection of the civilian population should be established in Sarajevo and other parts of the Bosnian territory.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina minister said that in his opinion the most important thing was that the delegation had used the word genocide. If genocide is being committed, and it is, then something has to be done, Silajdzic said.

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Current Issues

*AU2804152193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Mladen Bosnjak report on the news conference by Miroslav Jancic, spokesman for the Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Sarajevo on 28 April—recorded]

[Text] [Bosnjak] [passage indistinct] and secondly, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency and the government condemn and reject all attempts—from whichever side they might come, and whatever the motives behind them might be—to put the plan on the shelf. Miroslav Jancic, spokesman for the Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said this about the rejection of the Vance-Owen plan by the so-called assembly of the self-proclaimed Serbian republic.

[Jancic] The attempt at yet another delay in accepting the Vance-Owen plan by means of a referendum is a

maneuver within the framework of achieving its absolute rejection. We also believe that the apparent rift between the leaderships in Belgrade and Pale over the said plan is also a transparent maneuver, because their collusion in the crimes against Bosnia-Herzegovina is unbreakable. Both these assumptions reflect the inefficiency and perhaps even the inability of their protagonists to undo this monstrous knot that they have themselves tied in a rational way and one acceptable to civilization.

The aggressor is rejecting the plan on offer not because it is a bad plan and could be improved, but because its essence is peace in this region.

[Bosnjak] The Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry has been following with great attention the developments in Russia concerning the referendum. Jancic commented on the results as follows:

[Jancic] The result of the referendum in the Russian Federation doubtless reflects a realistic balance between the political forces and the attitudes of that country, and will most certainly influence its further objective stand toward the peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We welcome the latest statements by President Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Kozyrev, which have destroyed the well-know illusions that the aggressor on Bosnia-Herzegovina has nurtured about possible support from Moscow for its criminal aims.

[Bosnjak] As for the resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina, that was adopted at the Islamic Countries Conference in Karachi, Mr. Jancic said that it was a carefully prepared and constructive document that was in full accord with the views of the international community, but also largely improved the said views.

Concerning the relations with UNPROFOR, Miroslav Jancic pointed to three things: A letter from President Izetbegovic to Butrus Butrus-Ghali, in which the deployment of Philip Morillon is highly praised, and his further stay is requested in his position of UNPROFOR commander for Bosnia-Herzegovina; second, that UNHCR and UNPROFOR are expected to provide as soon as possible the solution for the opening of the so-called blue corridors from Sarajevo to Tuzla and Mostar, and for a systematic provision of humanitarian aid to Gorazde and Zepa; and third, the Foreign Ministry express its sincere sympathy for the members of the United Nations because of the increasingly frequent attacks by the aggressor on their facilities and positions.

Finally, Mr. Jancic said that full diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level had been established between Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

## More Troops Needed if 'Safe Areas' Declared

*AU2904111493 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, April 29 (AFP)—More troops will be needed to beef up the 7,000-strong UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Hercegovina if the UN Security Council declares Sarajevo and three other towns "safe areas," spokesman Barry Frewer said Thursday. He was speaking after a Security Council delegation which visited this former Yugoslav republic at the weekend recommended that the concept of the "safe area" declared around the demilitarised eastern town of Srebrenica be extended to the capital, to the big government-held town of Tuzla, in the northeast, and to the besieged eastern Moslem towns of Gorazde and Zepa.

"We are an implementing force here," Commander Frewer said. He said it could be "presumed" that additional troops would be required to police the safe zones, if they were declared. [passage omitted]

## UNPROFOR Releases Casualty, Aid Statistics

*AU2904142093 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Zagreb, April 29 (AFP)—A total of 39 UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) soldiers have been killed and 414 injured since the beginning of their mission in March 1992, a UNPROFOR spokesman said Thursday [29 April].

The present U.N. force consists of 24,915 members.

In the past week, the UNPROFOR has escorted a total of 116 humanitarian aid convoys, carrying 3,717 tonnes of aid. A total of 104 humanitarian flights by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees have also been able to use Sarajevo's airport, the spokesman said.

A total of 43 planes took part in the nighttime air drops over eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina. The majority of the aircraft were American, usually accompanied on each operation by a French and a German plane.

Some 2,500 tonnes of supplies and medicine have been dropped over Bosnia since the beginning of the operation on February 28, the spokesman said.

## Gorazde Official Says 70,000 Threatened by Starvation

*AU2804155893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Statement by Ismet Briga, vice president of the Gorazde War Presidency, on the humanitarian crisis in the town, in Gorazde on 28 April—recorded]

[Text] [Briga] About 70,000 people are literally on the verge of dying of hunger. As you well know, not one land convoy with humanitarian aid has reached this town for a full month. The aid that is supposed to be airdropped is also very irregular. This is the fourth, the fifth day that not a single kilogram of food has been dropped.

Our worst problem at the moment are the young people and the sick who have flooded the town. You know that there are about 20,000 children in this town under the

age of 14. We have many wounded and many ill. They present us with particular difficulties.

I would like to use this opportunity to try and activate all the government's bodies, and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency to do all in their power to get international humanitarian organizations to send convoys with humanitarian aid to this town before it is too late. This is not a trick, this is the truth. If the convoys with humanitarian aid do not arrive in the next few days to this town, the lives of about 70,000 people will be in serious danger.

### Serbs' Refusal To Allow Gorazde Aid Condemned

*AU2804184493 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Geneva, April 28 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb officials have told the United Nations that they will not authorize aid convoys until Monday to the eastern city of Gorazde due to fighting in the area, the United Nations said in a communique Wednesday.

Both the attacking Serbs and Moslems, who are besieged in Gorazde, had previously guaranteed safe passage of aid, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which runs the convoys said.

The UNHCR condemned the Serb move, saying: "Bosnian Serbs have several times used reports of fighting or even possible fighting in the future to halt humanitarian relief operations."

In a letter to the UNHCR representative in Belgrade, Serb general Manoljo Milovanovic said aid was "authorized except for convoys for Gorazde from April 27 (Tuesday) to May 2 due to the Moslem offensive in Rogatica."

Some 60,000 refugees are in the enclave of Gorazde. Only eight convoys carrying a total of 641 tonnes of supplies have reached there since December. Air drops have delivered 255 tonnes of food.

### Cease-Fire in Central Bosnia 'Generally Holding'

*AU2904111893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] The cease-fire between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army forces and those of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] in central Bosnia and in parts of Herzegovina is still generally holding, although, according to United Nations Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] information, there have been sporadic clashes in the vicinity of Vitez, in the villages of Kula and (?Kasatici) near Busovaca, and along the Kiseljak-Visoko road.

UNPROFOR monitors have also entered Fojnica. [passage omitted]

### UNPROFOR Reports 'Intense' Fighting in Central Bosnia

*AU2904110793 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Sarajevo, April 29 (AFP)—The UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Thursday reported "intense fighting" continuing between Moslems and Roman Catholic Croats in pockets of central Bosnia, and said shelling of Sarajevo—under siege by Serb gunners—had increased.

UN observers, who generally count about a third of the shells around the capital, reported 246 shells fired by the Serbs and the defending Bosnian army, which is mainly Moslem, on Wednesday.

Radio Sarajevo reported continuing attacks by Serb forces against towns and Bosnian army lines in the northeast and some parts of central Bosnia-Herzegovina.

No reports were immediately available on the situation in the east, which saw heavy fighting earlier this week, but UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer emphasised that only "sporadic small-arms fire" and "some isolated shelling" was occurring between Serbs and Bosnian army troops around the demilitarised town of Srebrenica.

### Radio Reports Resumed Shelling of Gradacac, Olovo

*AU2904091993*

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 29 April gives the following account of the situation on major battlefields:

As our correspondent from Brcko, Hamiz Deronjic, reports, "the Chetniks have been pounding fiercely all the lines of defense of the free Brcko territory for the third day running." He says that "the Chetniks," throughout the night, tried to move the defense lines by using tanks, mortars, and infantry arms. "A fierce combined tank and mortar attack on the positions of Brcko's defense in Licki Most, which started at 1920 [1720 GMT], lasted throughout the night," Deronjic goes on, while "the freedom-loving Dizdarusa" was pounded by armor-piercing arms and mortars.

A report from the information service of the Gradacac War Presidency says that "yesterday passed with constant Chetnik attacks." The firing of Luna surface-to-surface missiles at the Gradacac area, which only caused "considerable material damage," is, according to the report, "the best proof that Gradacac is of very great interest to the Serbo-Montenegrin aggressor and the indigenous Chetniks." The report states further that "practically all lines of defense were exposed to synchronized fire, while an infantry attack took place in the region of Jasenice at 2000." It is added here that "the members of the Gradacac and Vitez brigades successfully resisted this attack." "The artillery in Turic has been pounding Mionica, Liporasce, and Gradacac itself

since morning," the report says, while "the mortars from the direction of Skugric are firing at Pozarike."

The correspondent from Olovo, Velid Djindo, reports that "the artillery attacks" in the area resumed at 1900 GMT last night. As he says "the night passed with incessant attacks from mortars, antiaircraft machine guns, and antiaircraft guns on all lines of Olovo's defense." "Fierce attacks at Olovo resumed at 0800 GMT this morning," Djindo also reports.

### Muslim-Croat Provocations in Herzegovina Continue

*LD2804233393 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bileca, April 28 (TANJUG)—Serb positions in the areas of Mostar and Nevesinje in Herzegovina came under sporadic artillery and mortar fire from Croat forces in the night from Tuesday to Wednesday, the Bosnian Serb Army's Herzegovina Corps Command said on Wednesday morning.

The statement said that on Tuesday night Muslim-Croat forces continued provocations by small arms, antiaircraft machine-gun and gun fire on the front between two other towns in Herzegovina, Capljina and Stolac, the statement said.

It added that Muslim units on the north section of the Herzegovina front intensified armed actions against the Serb villages of Kalinovik, Miljevina, Ustikolina and Cajnice, with sporadic infantry attacks and attempts at infiltrating groups of saboteurs and terrorists.

Bijela, a Serb village near Konjic in Herzegovina, was the target of heavy attacks by Muslim multiple rocket launchers, antiaircraft machine-guns and guns until late Tuesday evening.

Serb military sources also said that 42 Serbs arrived in free Serb territory, the village of Borke, also near Konjic, on Tuesday night, after being robbed, beaten and finally expelled from the nearby Muslim-controlled village of Viniste. About 500 civilians of [word indistinct] nationality came to Borke over the past ten days, trying to escape from the Muslim offensive.

### Muslims Attack, Burn Two Croat Villages

*LD2804223693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Report from Herzegovina by Slavko Rako]

[Excerpts] It was only in the early evening that the intensity of attacks by the Muslim forces on the Croatian villages and formations of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] in Busovaca abated. The result of these attacks is that two soldiers have been killed and 15 others wounded, and two villages from which the Croats have been evicted have been seized and burned down; these are the villages of Jelinak and Putis, the HVO command in Busovaca announced this evening.

According to them, they have found out that an officer of the Muslim 3d Corps from Zenica, one Enver Hadzihasanovic, ordered his troops not to halt and to seize Busovaca. According to reports from Busovaca, Muslim forces blocked a road in the village of Opara in the municipality of Novi Travnik, thus severing the road communications with Herzegovina. [passage omitted]

Talks between Major General Milovoj Petkovic, commander of HVO armed formations, and Colonel Tihomir Blaskic, commander of the central Bosnia operative zone, on one side and Sefer Halilovic on the other started in Visoko this evening. There have been neither official nor unofficial statements on the talks that were held in Jablanica today. [passage omitted]

### Artillery in Croatia Supports Serb Attacks on Bihac

*AU2804202293 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Zagreb, April 28 (AFP)—Fighting raged again Wednesday [28 April] in Bosnia-Herzegovina and clashes between the mostly Moslem Bosnian Army and Serb militia killed three Bosnians and wounded 32 in the northwestern Bihac region, the Bosnian Army said.

The Serb fighters had been "supported by cannons positioned in Croatian territory", according to the Bosnian Army communique cited by the Croatian news agency HINA.

About 300 Serb soldiers backed by a squadron of about a dozen tanks and artillery, penetrated the Bihac enclave Tuesday, said a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman here.

Moslem forces held back this advance and asked for reinforcements, a French military source said. There were also French reports Tuesday of three killed in Bihac.

Serb forces Wednesday were grouped in the Krajina region of Croatia on the Bosnian border and in Bosnian cities located on a strip between 20 and 50 kilometers (12 and 30 miles) from Bihac, most notably Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Otok and Bosanska Krupa, HINA said.

Serb forces renewed their offensive in Bihac Wednesday morning with a long artillery bombardment after taking three villages in the Moslem zone Tuesday, a UNPROFOR spokesman said.

UNPROFOR said that Serb forces, whose number he put at 300 men instead of Tuesday's figure of 150, shelled Moslem positions for more than two hours Wednesday.

If Serb forces conquer Bihac, an important rail centre and home to 300,000 Moslems under the nominal protection of French U.N. troops, they will consolidate Serb-held zones in eastern Croatia and Bosnia.

In central Bosnia, heavy fighting broke out anew between Croatian and Moslem forces Wednesday around Busovaca, a U.N. spokesman at Vitez, 10 kilometres (six miles) farther north said.

The clashes apparently began when Moslem forces attacked villages in the region 40 kilometres (25 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, the spokesman for the British UNPRFOR battalion said.

In eastern Bosnia, Moslem and Serb forces Wednesday fought fiercely around the demilitarized town of Srebrenica, under U.N. protection, U.N. officials reported.

The UNPROFOR spokesman described the fighting in Srebrenica, a Moslem town taken over by U.N. troops on April 19, as "very intense" outside the demilitarized area.

Some 68 U.N. Canadian troops entered Srebrenica on Wednesday after Serb forces blocked their entrance for 10 days, an UNPROFOR spokesman in Belgrade said.

The troops were sent to reinforce 145 other Canadians in Srebrenica since April 19.

## Muslims Continue Attack on Bihac Battlefield

*LD2804104193 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bihac, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—This morning, Muslim formations resumed attacks with all types of weapons on the Bihac battlefield, but fighters of the Serb Republic army have not responded to the provocations.

Serb military sources have announced that Serb fighters are firmly holding all lines of separation which are under their control.

However, there was no peace on the Bihac battlefield last night either. From their firm strongholds in Sokolac, Cekrlije, and (Barakovac) Muslim forces fired dozens of shells on important strategic points of Pritoka, Grabez, and (Alibegovica Kosa).

Muslim snipers were again active in the area of Krupa na Uni [formerly Bosanska Krupa] where two civilians were slightly wounded.

One fighter of the Serb Republic army was killed and four defenders from the zone of responsibility of the Second Kajina Corps were slightly wounded in the enemy's attacks on the positions in Grabez and Pritoka last night.

Fighters of the Serb Republic army were forced to violate the cease-fire and responded fiercely to repel the attacks, inflicting huge losses in equipment and manpower upon the enemy, Serb military sources have announced.

## Bihac Reportedly Attacked From UNPROFOR Zone

*AU2804201293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 Gmt 28 Apr 93*

[Statement by Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency member Fikret Abdic in Bihac on 28 April—recorded]

[Text] [Abdic] In the early morning hours yesterday, just at the time when the Security Council Resolution came into force, a sudden attack was launched from the area under UNPROFOR control in the Republic of Croatia. A large force of between eight and 12 tanks and several hundred infantrymen attacked the area of Bosanska (?Bojina), Gradina, Glinica, [words indistinct], therefore the area of the Velika Kladusa Commune that borders the Glina Commune, or rather the region of the so-called Serbian autonomous region of Krajina, which is under UNPROFOR control. The biggest problem is that UNPROFOR failed to inform us about that. Their military observers did not announce anything, and such a strong armed force could not have advanced on us without much lengthy preparation, which again could not have gone unnoticed by the UNPROFOR representatives, that is, the military observers.

There was of course fierce fighting in the battle [words indistinct] with the forces of the Fifth Corps, in which fantastic results were achieved, even though there was a lot of damage, both in the material and human sense of the word. We now have over 30 wounded, one dead, and the fighting is still in progress.

Radio Belgrade is actually washing its hands of any link with this attack, and explains it away as an attack by self-organized local forces, which is hard to believe as they have so many tanks. The radio condemns it, of course, and says that it should not have happened, but it is of no consequence to us whether the attack was organized or carried out under pressure. What is important to us is that we have been attacked, and we have to defend ourselves. We have the forces and the ability to do so, but the timing of the aggression, the way it was carried out, UNPROFOR's behavior, and that of the military observers are very delicate issues that have to be analyzed and relevant measures have to be taken.

I was in touch yesterday with the Security Council, directly and indirectly, with Lord Owen, and our mission, Mr. Misic [sentence as heard]. I have been told today that Lord Owen's envoy will be in my cabinet for talks tomorrow at 0900 [0700 GMT]. I have sent a letter to Lord Owen, which is a perfectly normal reaction to such an act of aggression. What makes this act of aggression so specific is that it contains within itself the character of special warfare, since denying that it is a part of an organized unit, and saying that it is some sort of an self-organized paramilitary group is very dangerous in the situation when it is normal to expect peace in places under UNPROFOR control. One should expect constant attacks and then apologies along the border of 240 kilometers, that is, 200 kilometers controlled by

UNPROFOR in the zone of the Fifth Corps. [sentence as heard] That is a very delicate situation, and I think that the international community must become actively involved in this. I believe that Lord Owen reacted very effectively by sending his envoy, and I believe that the measures that the international community will continue to take will be appropriate to the level of aggression and this special warfare, and the impact of the Security Council Resolution.

### Serbs Reportedly Closing In on Bihac

*AU2904073293 Paris AFP in English 0319 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Report by Milan Dragovic]

[Excerpt] Zagreb, April 29 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb forces are tightening the noose around Bihac, a Moslem enclave in the far northwest of Bosnia-Herzegovina that has for months faced the threat of "ethnic cleansing."

About 300 Serb soldiers from Krajina, a Serb-controlled enclave in Croatia, backed by a squadron of about a dozen tanks and artillery, penetrated the Bihac enclave this week.

The offensive escalated Wednesday morning, with the Serbs shelling Moslem positions for more than two hours after taking three villages in the Moslem zone Tuesday, a U.N. Protection Force spokesman said.

A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) official there, Jaques Franquin, said the area around Bihac and the city itself comes under frequent Serb shelling.

The attacks have underscored the precarious position of the some 300,000 people—80 percent Moslem—of Bihac, whose survival depends on humanitarian aid offered by the some 1,350 U.N. personnel stationed in the area.

The offensive also casts new doubt on the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina envisioned by the Vance-Owen peace plan, especially with regard to ethnic enclaves such as Bihac.

The plan gives three semi-autonomous provinces to each warring group—Moslems, Croats and Serbs—and creates a 10th neutral province around Sarajevo.

Krajina adjoins the Bihac enclave to the west, while to the south is an area that would become Serb Province No. 2 under the Vance-Owen plan.

A Croatian radio journalist in Bihac described the Serb offensive, the first from a part of Croatia under U.N. protection, as a "message" to "show the powerlessness of the international community." [passage omitted]

### B-H Army Reportedly Halted Bihac 'Invasion'

*AU2904112693*

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 29 April carries the following reports on fighting in the republic:

From Tuzla correspondent Enes Osmancevic reports that "although Tuzla and the nearby towns are peaceful at the time this dispatch is being sent, the Chetnik attacks against the lines of defense have not ceased." According to him "the attacks of Karadzic's terrorists against the first lines of Tuzla defense intensified this morning." Osmancevic says that "the Chetniks are pounding the positions of our fighters as well as the outskirts of Tuzla with all available weapons," while there were also unsuccessful attempts at infantry breakthroughs. "The criminals in Vis attacked Prnjavor on several occasions this morning," Osmancevic reports. "The situation is similar in Celic," Osmancevic continues, reporting "Chetnik" reinforcements and regrouping in the area.

From Bihac correspondent Mehmed Aliazulic reports that "our troops in the area of responsibility of the 521th Brigade of the Fifth Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army last night continued their successful actions and clearing of the ground, after they had halted a strong Chetnik invasion." "The enemy was pushed toward the very border with the Republic of Croatia," Aliazulic says, and adds that "the defenders thwarted a new attempt at an infantry breakthrough in the course of the night, inflicting fresh losses on the attackers from the so-called Serbian republic of Krajina." He reports that "desperate calls for help" have been intercepted via radio, in which "the attackers were asking for two platoons of military police to stop their soldiers from deserting the front." He also reports that "the Chetniks fiercely shelled Bihac from their strongholds the entire night."

An announcer-read report on the situation in Sarajevo claims that "several large caliber grenades landed on Hotonj and Kobilja Glava in Vogosca Commune at 1030 [0830 GMT]." "We have received reports that antiaircraft machine guns and antiaircraft guns, too, have been opening fire at the territory of this very same commune." The report adds that "several grenades landed in the center of Bascarsija between 1000 and 1200 hours," while one grenade landed on Kosevo Hill at approximately 0900 GMT.

### Serb Army Says Irregulars Attacked Bihac

*LD2704182093 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Text] Pale, 27 Apr (TANJUG)—The general staff of the army of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] today issued a statement saying that "a group of people acting out of control carried out provocative attacks in the direction of Bihac."

These are people who used to live in the Serb village of Glinica in the Cazin Krajina and whose houses were destroyed and set ablaze last year by Croat-Muslim forces, which also killed numerous people in the village.

Survivors from this and probably other villages have set up a paramilitary unit which is not under the command of either the army of the Serb republic or the army of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK], the statement says.

Representatives of the Serb republic army and the RSK army have agreed to make joint efforts to halt further advances on Bihac by this group of people who are thirsty for revenge. However, neither the Serb republic army not the RSK army are in a position to send their units because the group is active on the territory of Cazin Krajina, which is not in the zone of responsibility of the Serb republic army and the RSK army.

The Serb republic army is distancing itself from the activities of the group from the village of Glinica.

The command of the Serb republic army is thus asking the UN Protection Force to place its observers around Bihac so that they can establish the truth, the statement concludes.

## Bosnian Serbs Have Met Srebrenica Obligations

*LD2804223093 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bratunac, April 28 (TANJUG)—The Commander of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Former Yugoslavia, Swedish Army General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, said on Wednesday that Bosnian Serbs had fully met all obligations undertaken under an agreement on the demilitarisation of Srebrenica, a Moslem enclave in Eastern Bosnia, TANJUG learns.

The UNPROFOR-mediated agreement was reached between Bosnian Serb and Moslem military leaders on April 18.

Deputy Commander of the Bosnian Serb Army Gen. Manojlo Milovanovic said Gen. Wahlgren had written to the Bosnian Serb Army command expressing satisfaction with the Serb side's cooperation.

Gen. Milovanovic quoted Gen. Wahlgren as saying in the letter that, if the agreement were to be implemented in full, Bosnian Moslems, too, would [word indistinct] to carry out their part of the obligations.

UNPROFOR has information that Srebrenica, where 200 Canadian peace-keepers have been deployed, is quiet on Wednesday.

The Belgrade UNPROFOR Office could not confirm Western news agencies' reports that intensive fighting was in progress around Srebrenica, and only said small arms fire had been reported outside the demilitarised zone.

## Muslims Violating Cease-Fire Around Srebrenica

*LD2804232793 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bratunac, April 28 (TANJUG)—Moslem forces on Tuesday night violated in the most flagrant way so far the April 18 ceasefire around the Eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, TANJUG has learned from Bosnian Serb military sources.

Moslem formations fired mortars on Bosnian Serb positions in the area around Zuti Most after a new contingent of U.N. Canadian troops left for Srebrenica from the Serb territory near Bratunac.

The Moslem attacks ceased only after the Serb side strongly returned fire.

The Serb side asked UNPROFOR Canadian officers during a meeting near Zuti Most on Wednesday to prevent fresh Moslem provocations, which was fully accepted.

Representatives of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) told the Serb side their troops would continue to disarm Moslem formations and try to extend the demilitarized area outside the town of Srebrenica.

Demilitarization of the Moslem enclave in Eastern Bosnia, from where the Moslems have in the past few months launched offensives on Serb territories, was agreed by the Bosnian Serb commanders, Moslem units and UNPROFOR.

New humanitarian aid convoys of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) destined for the Moslem towns of Srebrenica and Tuzla on Wednesday passed safely through Serb territories in Eastern Bosnia.

Trucks, loaded with food, medicine and medical supplies, passed the routine check near Zvornik—the Serb town on the bank of the Drina River flowing along the border with the F.R. Yugoslavia.

Another convoy left for Srebrenica on Wednesday to deliver logistic supplies to a UNPROFOR Canadian unit stationed there. This time, like always before in similar cases, the U.N. mission is unfolding unimpeded and without any problems, thanks to the Serb side's readiness to cooperate.

Moslem formations in the broader area around Doboj (Northern Bosnia) on Wednesday continued artillery attacks on Serb positions and villages, Serb military sources said.

On the Teslic battlefield, Moslem forces opened mortar fire on Serb positions and attacked Serb settlements on the left bank of the Spreca River from the direction of Gracanica.

In Brod, once called Bosanski Brod, the Serbs killed during the Moslem-Croat occupation of the Northern Bosnian town are being identified.

The bodies of 19 Serbs have so far been dug up from mass graves, and the exhumation will continue.

### Serbs, Muslims Clash Around Srebrenica

*AU2804135093 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Report by Hugh Nevill]

[Text] Sarajevo, April 28 (AFP)—Serb forces and outnumbered troops of the mainly Moslem Bosnian army clashed Wednesday [28 Apr] around the demilitarised eastern town of Srebrenica as Canadian U.N. reinforcements arrived to help protect the enclave, U.N. officials said.

Serb forces also pursued a day-old offensive against the northwestern Moslem enclave of Bihac, shelling the area a day after capturing three villages in the zone, a U.N. spokesman said in Zagreb.

Spokesmen for both the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here Wednesday that the fighting around Srebrenica was a continuation of skirmishes which have been taking place for several days and did not appear to have increased in intensity.

They said the fighting was not taking place within a demilitarized zone set up around the town under an April 19 ceasefire pact that halted a year-long Serbian siege.

Earlier Wednesday an UNPROFOR spokesman in Zagreb described the fighting in Srebrenica, which has been under U.N. protection since the truce was reached, as "very intense."

Heavy fighting also broke out anew Wednesday between Croatian and Moslem forces around Busovaca, northwest of Sarajevo, U.N. officials added.

John McMillan, a UNHCR spokesman here, said the agency's officials in Srebrenica reported that three wounded soldiers and four wounded civilians had come into the town for hospital care since Monday.

UNPROFOR spokesman Michel Marvie said the level of the fighting remained low.

Murat Efendic, an eastern leader in Sarajevo who is in daily touch with Srebrenica and outlying areas by radio, told AFP that reports at 9:00 a.m. (0700 GMT) and 1:00 p.m. Wednesday said the Serbs were carrying out "provocations" against the Bosnian army positions—"nothing really heavy."

He said the Bosnian troops had not responded.

The town, which holds some 30,000 Moslem civilians, was demilitarised on April 18 under an agreement signed by the overall commanders of the the two armies and the U.N. force.

Sixty-eight Canadian reinforcements made it into Srebrenica Wednesday—after nine days of being turned back by at Serbian checkpoints—to reinforce the 145 Canadian U.N. troops in the town since April 19.

The peacekeepers have been collecting and destroying the arms of the Bosnian army defenders under the peace aggreement.

U.N. officials say most of the soldiers of the Bosnian army, which is mostly Moslem, melted into the hills with their weapons following the truce.

The Serbs remain deployed in force close to the town, and the Bosnian army says its soldiers deployed in various areas nearby are outgunned, and outnumbered 10 to one.

UNPROFOR spokesmen put the number of attacking Serbian troops in the Moslem enclave of Bihac at 300 men, up from the 150 attackers reported Tuesday.

They said the Serbs shelled Moslem positions for more than two hours Wednesday morning, the second day of a low-key offensive against the sole remaining Moslem stronghold in northwest Bosnia.

The Serbian attacks were launched the day tough new U.N. sanctions were imposed on the rump Yugoslavia in retaliation for the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of an international peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

If Serb forces conquer Bihac, an important rail centre and home to 300,000 Moslems under the nominal protection of French U.N. troops, they will consolidate the union of Serb-held zones in eastern Croatia and Bosnia.

French U.N. sources here said that in Tuesday's fighting in Bihac, at least three people died and some 30 were wounded.

Bosnian military authorities said that Bosnian troops had killed some 50 "Chetniks" (Serb militiamen) in Bihac Tuesday for the loss of 22 Moslem wounded, the official Croatian HINA news agency reported.

The UNPROFOR commander in former Yugoslavia, General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, has ordered his troops to prevent any human rights violations in the Bihac enclave and to use force if they were forcibly opposed.

In central Bosnia, Moslem forces attacked Croat-held villages around Busovaca, 40 kilometres (25 miles)

northwest of Sarajevo, said Martin Waters, a spokesman for the British U.N. battalion in nearby Vitez.

Bosnian troops "should have withdrawn to Zenica from the Vitez-Busovaca line," he said, referring to a town 10 kilometers (six miles) east of Vitez.

"They did withdraw, but it seems they came back and started to attack Busovaca from the eastern side."

### Cease-Fire Reportedly Holding in Srebrenica Area

*LD2804143193 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Bratunac, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—The cease-fire in the Srebrenica area—which has been in force since 18 April—is mainly being observed today, but members of Muslim armed formations flagrantly violated the cease-fire last night, TANJUG has learned from [Bosnian] Serb military sources.

After a new contingent of UN Canadian soldiers left the Serb territory near Bratunac for Srebrenica shortly before midnight, Muslim forces attacked Serb positions. Defenders of the Serb municipality of Bratunac, in the Zuti Most sector, were targets of these attacks launched from the Potocar area. Following a fierce and precise response by the Serb side, the Muslim attacks abated.

During today's meeting near Zuti Most, the Serb side asked Canadian officers to prevent possible fresh Muslim provocations, which has been accepted. At the demand of the Serb side, weapons belonging to Canadian soldiers in Srebrenica will, in the future, be aimed at the sky and not at the Serbs, as they were in the past.

Furthermore, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] representatives informed the Serb side that they will continue to disarm members of Muslim formations and, thus, expand the demilitarized zone to areas outside Srebrenica.

Serb military sources also say that the Canadians promised to inform the Serb side about their activities during the previous 24 hours at future daily meetings.

### UNHCR Convoys En Route to Srebrenica, Tuzla

*LD2804125393 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Zvornik, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—After a regular inspection of cargo near Zvornik, UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] convoys with humanitarian aid went on to Srebrenica and Tuzla today through the territory of the Serb Republic, unimpeded and completely safe.

An 18-truck convoy loaded with food, bandages, and medicines left for Tuzla via Caparde. Eight trucks with the same cargo went to Srebrenica along the left bank of the Drina River via Bratunac.

A logistics convoy for the Canadian unit of the UN peace forces stationed in Srebrenica left for Srebrenica today as well. This time, as always before on similar occasions, the UN missions are proceeding unimpeded and without problems because of the full cooperation of the Serb side.

### Elderly Plead for Evacuation From Srebrenica

*AU2804141293 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, April 28 (AFP)—Up to 200 elderly refugees pleaded for evacuation to Moslem-held Tuzla Wednesday in demonstration outside the UNHCR headquarters in the besieged eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, a UN spokesman said.

However, the local authori[illegible], remained "very clear" however that they did not want civilians to leave the town for Tuzla, a government-held town to the northwest, said John McMillan, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. [passage omitted]

### Islamic Community Elects Reis Ul-Ulema

*LD2904074993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] A renewal assembly of the Islamic community of Bosnia-Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo today. The assembly adopted a decision to reinstitute the Islam community of Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of its original religious legality, which was established in the last century by a decree by the caliph of Istanbul.

The renewal assembly elected a 36-member assembly of the Islamic community of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mustafa Ceric was elected Reis ul-Ulema of the Islam community of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Ceric is the main imam of the Zagreb mosque and professor at the faculty of Islamic science in Sarajevo. Hafiz Ismet Spahic, an imam from Sarajevo, was elected deputy Reis ul-Ulema.

### Bosnian Serb Official Supports Peace Plan

*93BA0920C Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene 10 Apr 93 p 15*

[Interview with Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly President Miro Lazovic by Stojan Obradovic; place and date not given: "A Protectorate for Serbia as Well"]

[Text] *The Vance-Owen plan is not ideal, but it is undoubtedly the only one that can stop the Bosnian war.*

Miro Lazovic is the new president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly. He was appointed to that position last December by the state Presidency. He replaced Momcilo Krajisnik. He is a Bosnian Serb, a former head of the Socialist Democratic Party's deputies' club in the Bosnian parliament, a member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina delegation to the Geneva and New York negotiations, and he has always strongly supported adoption of the Vance-Owen plan.

[Obradovic] To many Bosnians, the Vance-Owen plan is the beginning of the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina. You are among the few people who are convinced that the plan is a realistic solution for the crisis. Why?

[Lazovic] The Vance-Owen plan is not an ideal solution for Bosnia-Herzegovina, of course, but for the time being it is the only realistic possibility through which we could stop the war and keep the Bosnia-Herzegovina state alive. The people who reject the plan, saying that it means the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina, do not want to understand that we are at war, that Bosnia-Herzegovina simply is not functioning as a state, that the central authorities and the government scarcely control Sarajevo, etc. In such conditions, the Vance-Owen plan gives us some opportunities to start to build our state. Specifically, it proceeds from the indivisibility of Bosnia-Herzegovina and gives us an opportunity to form a new democratic authority and state during the transitional period with a new constitution and new elections.

[Obradovic] Instead of the Vance-Owen plan, the introduction of a protectorate seems more realistic to some people....

[Lazovic] But this also involves a sort of protectorate over Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to be honest, the best solution would actually be to introduce a protectorate over Serbia. It is quite clear to Vance and Owen, and also to American policy, which is especially important, that it is not possible to find a solution for Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of the present national policies. Their plan also includes a sort of dethronement of those political options. Both of them have already made it clear that people from the former SDS [Serbian Democratic Party should not be in the new Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency. It will include new, undiscredited individuals who will be trusted by all three peoples. To be sure, the plan does not say how they should be elected, but I am convinced that the cochairmen of the conference and in general, international factors will be the ones to have the final word in this regard. That is also the firmest proof that it has to do with a protectorate over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Obradovic] Aren't you afraid that it will result in a sort of parallelism between the weak central authorities and strong national leaders?

[Lazovic] That is possible, of course, and something like that could be expected, since the local and national leaders will not give up power so lightly, but we should also expect that the international community will insist on the proposed plan. If we achieve peace, if we form a civilian, proportional, national authority in the provinces, cities, and municipalities, if we carry out demilitarization, then it will also be possible to crush the local, national, and military sources of power.

[Obradovic] Karadzic did not want to sign the Vance-Owen plan again. Do you perhaps have any idea how one could deal with Karadzic?

[Lazovic] In the end, Karadzic will nevertheless sign the plan. With his current rejection, he is just trying to gain time and seize some more areas, primarily Srebrenica and several other areas in eastern Bosnia, which he thinks should be included in the Serbian Republic. His weakness, however, is that he does not want to understand that the plans for the Serbian Republic do not have any possibilities. In New York, we were openly told that they would take care of Karadzic, if the Croats and Muslims accepted the Vance-Owen plan. That was also confirmed to us by Churkin, the Russian representative in these negotiations. I am not saying that matters will be settled overnight, but they confirmed to us that they would pressure Serbia a great deal, in regard to which they are not even excluding a military option as an extreme possibility.

[Obradovic] The Croatian side accepted the Vance-Owen plan without any difficulties, but in doing so it did not give up on Herceg-Bosna as its own state in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Lazovic] The Croatian side has played a dual role in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the end it expected that Bosnia-Herzegovina would nevertheless collapse because of the war, and the establishment of the quasi-state Herceg-Bosna was a preparation for that. They will now have to experience the same sobering up as Karadzic, however, and recognize that the provinces do not also mean possibilities for the functioning of some sort of Croatian fictitious state in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Obradovic] Terrible crimes have happened in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Is it even possible to live together, and how?

[Lazovic] The war criminals will have to go before a court, but it would be good if some sort of general amnesty were adopted for others. Severe trials await the Serbian people in Bosnia-Herzegovina, since they will have to find enough strength to deal with the policy that is guilty of such a bad tragedy. In the long term, the Serbian people will be the ones who will experience bad traumas and historical burdens. The Serbs are now facing severe pressure from extremists in the SDS, which started even before the war, but with peace, Karadzic's policy will have to reconcile itself to the fact that it will have to support what it has done. I am convinced that the Serbian people will find enough strength to deal with it. We are aware that it will be very difficult for people to return, and that it will not be possible to carry out the return fully, especially in the villages. The towns, where people could start living together again, are a possibility, but it will be necessary to leave most of everything to time.

## Paper Interviews Muslim, Croat Leaders

*93AE0473B London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 24 Apr 93 p 8*

[Article by Ayoub Stetcovazc and Jamil Rufa'il: "In Telephone and Radio Communications Made by AL-HAYAH With Central Bosnia, Muslim Commanders Expose Croatian Treachery"]

[Text] The field of relations between Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina has not, despite their outwardly alliance, been free of disagreements, tension,

and fire exchanges since the war started a year ago. But the violent recent battles between the two sides, which continued in the past two days despite the cease-fire announced last Wednesday, have shown that their concord has not been firm and that it has been a curtain concealing numerous buried intentions.

To find out the true nature of things in the war zones between the Muslims and Croats, AL-HAYAH has contacted commanders of both sides, especially Muslim commanders, by telephone and radio and has obtained details and clarifications on the Croat "treachery."

Major Fikret (Czostic), commander of the 17th Brigade of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Army, headquartered in the city of Travnik, started his words by pointing out the difficult conditions under which his forces are fighting, saying, "On one hand, we are fighting an enemy that is far superior to us in all weapons, namely the Serbian Army. On the other hand, our alleged ally and friend (Croatian units) whom we had thought would support us, at least by adding his abundant weapons to our human force, has stabbed us in the back in a barefaced act of treachery."

The Muslim commander added: "We have constantly emphasized to the Croats that their dispute with us benefits the Serbian side only, both militarily and in propaganda terms, especially under the current circumstance. But the Croatian Defense Council has exploited this specific circumstance, i.e., our problem with the East Bosnia Serbs and our efforts to gain further international aid, and began to expand its control over numerous areas designated for the Muslims in accordance with map of mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen. They also proceeded to purge other areas, such as Travnik and Mostar. This is the main reason for the current fighting."

Czostic noted that in wake of the deteriorating conditions in recent days, of escalating Croatian attacks on the government forces, and of seemingly endless Croatian attacks, despite the promises made by the Croatian commanders, "we have decided to answer them with the same severity and to treat them in battle as we treat the Serbian enemy, if not worse, because a friend's treachery is more painful."

The government commander acknowledged that Croatian forces in a number of areas, such as Vitez, have been able to score victories "because our units have been weak. But in most places, such as Mostar, Travnik, Konjic, Jablanica, and Zenica, we have dealt them blows befitting their treachery. We have made it clear to them in our meetings with their commanders that we will not abandon to them any Islamic area where we have a presence and that we will answer them with the same violence."

Concluding, Major Czostic said, "We trust them no longer and it is difficult for us to cooperate with them from now on. But we will observe any truce or any ceasefire agreement concluded with them. We will retaliate firmly to any violation on their part of whatever is agreed upon."

Major (Jilmo Moiketic), a commander of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in Zenica District, noted that Muslims have always avoided a confrontation with the Croats in this district out of their desire to devote their entire effort to repelling the aggression of the Serbian forces deployed west of Zenica. However, the Croats "launched a blunt attack against us last week, shelling the city from the east, where they have their stronghold in the city of Vares. They focused their shelling on the city center, killing and wounding dozens of innocent people in the past four days."

Moiketic pointed out that government forces found that they had to move Croatian artillery away from Zenica, saying, "We have attacked them and have been able to spare the city their mortars, at least." He added that if the Croats refuse to observe the latest ceasefire, "We will be forced to move them as far away from Zenica as we can, keeping in mind that Zenica is the most important industrial center in the Bosnia and that it is a base for the Muslims who constitute the majority of its population. It is our right not to have mercy on whoever attacks us."

**Democratic Action Party**

In Zenica, AL-HAYAH also interviewed a high-ranking official of the (Islamic) Democratic Action Party, which is led by President Alija Izetbegovic. This official, who asked us not to reveal his name, referred to the past Muslim-Croatian alliance, saying that the Muslims "held extensive talks and contacts with the Croats in Bosnia and Croatia since the former Yugoslavia started to collapse." He noted that the Croats emphasized constantly that time has changed and that they no longer have any of the historical intentions to split Bosnia-Herzegovina with the Serbs.

The Muslim official added that relying on these assertions, "Muslims stood side-by-side with the Croats and provided them with various kinds of aid in their war against the Serbs in Croatia before the Bosnia war broke out. In return, they supported all Muslim positions based on preserving the country's unity, safety, and independence. But when the Serbs attacked Bosnia, the Croats provided no noteworthy field aid, always using the pretext of their need to defend their provinces. Thus, the Serbs have invaded the major part of the Muslim territories while the Croats have been watching our ordeal like spectators."

He added: "As to defending their provinces, it has been no more than a trick. They have taken Mostar, where Muslims outnumber Croats, and they have begun to establish their control on Travnik and Konjic (where Muslims are the majority). They have done the same thing in other Muslim provinces. Now, they are burning villages and expelling Muslims from cities to purge them ethnically, thus emulating the Serbs. What is surprising

is that the Croats have accepted Serbian aid openly in the latest battles, and we have numerous pieces of evidence to prove this, especially in Konjic. Moreover, the Serbs have talked about this aid and have acknowledged it."

The Muslim official said that the Croats had previously committed numerous treacherous acts which turned the suspicions about their treachery into a certainty, especially when the Serbs seized the town of Bosanski Brod without any actual combat—a development which was reported in detail by the world media—even though "we had believed that the Croats would defend the town, at least morally, because only the Sava River separates it from Croatia. The Croats had sophisticated weapons in the town, such as guns and tanks. It is a town with a Croatian majority. It is also the town of President Izetbegovic, who visited it a day before it fell and found no indication that the Serbs would occupy it so swiftly. This caused us to suspect that there had been a malicious deal concerning the town."

However, the Muslim official ruled out an accord between Muslims and Serbs against the Croats, saying, "I do not believe that it is right to replace a malicious traitor (Croats) by a criminal who has committed all kinds of crimes and who cannot be trusted. This is our fate and we have no option but to unite and defend our lands. Our only hope is our Muslim brothers in the world and the conscience of just people in the international community."

**Croats' Opinion**

On his part, (Gilko Milas), a member of the Croatian Defense Council who talked on the phone from the city of Mostar, offered a different evaluation, alleging that the "Croats do not want more than what mediators Vance and Owen have given them whereas the Muslims are trying to make up for their losses with the Serbs (in the east) by attacking Croatian provinces."

The Croatian official accused Muslims of attacking civilian Croatians, burning their villages, and killing or expelling them from these villages. He said, "This is why we will reassess our position toward them if they do not stop their aggression, if they do not adhere to what was signed by President Izetbegovic in New York, and if they do not acknowledge what is our right in the document he signed."

The Croatian Defense Council official cited as examples of the Muslims' aggression their "assassination of four members of the Croatian Defense Council in Zenica and their kidnaping of Zivko Topic, the Croatian commander in this city, thus causing tension to escalate and the current acts of warfare to erupt."

## Tuzla Leader Discusses Refugees, Morillon

*93AE0473A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 18 Apr 93 p 6*

[Article by As'ad Taha: "Muslim Tuzla's Concerns Range From Steadfastness to Aiding Refugees From East Bosnia"]

[Text] Tuzla (Bosnia)—"Even though destruction has not touched our steadfast city, the city looks as if it has taken off its elegant robe which characterizes the beautiful Bosnian cities because Tuzla is an industrial city inhabited by workers and governed by communists." With these words, the head of Tuzla's government summed up the feeling of this East Bosnian province, which has a Muslim majority and which faces the threat of falling into the Serbian forces' hands.

The signs of early aging mark this city's features. They have been furrowed by the concerns of lodging, feeding, clothing, and providing medical care to 80,000 refugees who have been living in the city. This is in addition to the city's native population of 120,000, not to mention the refugees who arrive daily from East Bosnia as a result of unrelenting Serbian massacres. Those arriving recently include 300 orphans who range in age from 3 to 16 years.

Tuzla Province encompasses 19 towns, the best-known of which are Bratunac, Brchko, and Gradacac. It has a population of nearly 1 million, including 225,000 refugees who have been moving from place to place and 55,000 besieged in Srebernica.

In Tuzla, disabled people who have lost some of their limbs to the war are seen on the ground floor of the Bristol Hotel now that the hospitals are overcrowded. The authorities may have lodged them in this hotel, which is also used by reporters, to remind the world, through the media, of the enormity of the crime that is being perpetrated day and night before the world's eyes and ears.

Tuzla's leaders boast that the city has been able to rescue its people from the danger of the starvation that has grabbed the Muslims in East Bosnia because Tuzla accumulated large quantities of foodstuffs last summer and fall. However, Tuzla admits that these stores are beginning to be depleted. Four power stations have averted a permanent power outage in Tuzla, thus saving its population from the cold by keeping its heating devices working, even though weakly and intermittently. But this has not eliminated the signs of abject poverty that are displayed by people's faces and clothing.

**Communist Tuzla**

Even though communism has collapsed in all of East Europe, the faces of its followers have not disappeared in Tuzla, according to Sadedin (Hadzcic), the head of Tuzla's government, who added, "The most serious problem we are facing now is the strong communist legacy in Tuzla." He explained this legacy by the fact that

Tuzla is a labor-dominated industrial area that has been ruled throughout the past 50 years by the communists, who "brainwashed our people." "But," he added, "we are wagering on the genuine Islamic character, which, we believe, governs the conscience of people here, who are ultimately proud of being Muslim but who know nothing about their Islam."

But Shaykh Husein (Kevazoveci), Tuzla's mufti, believes that the communists rule Tuzla, the city, but not the entire province and that they have no influence outside it. Kevazoveci, the city's young mufti who is a graduate of al-Azhar, worked for eight months as a frontline military commander and then returned to Tuzla to establish with his brothers a mufti's office and an office of the shaykh of Islam, of which Tuzla, of all Bosnian cities, has been denied for 50 years. He said, "The reason for this step is our wish to respread the spirit of our Islamic civilization and culture which have been assassinated by the communists." But he believes that the Serbs are the archenemy, saying, "My people are in danger. Moreover, we cannot embark on a battle with the communists because they, too, possess rifles." But the shaykh went on to add, "Moreover, the communists themselves have changed, or something inside them has changed. At least, their awareness of their Islamic origins has been revived. This is a major step toward faith."

Tuzla people express grave doubts about the position of General Philip Morillon, commander of the UN Forces in Bosnia, and about his efforts to "evacuate the Muslims" from East Bosnia and the Serbs from Tuzla.

Sad Avideci, chairman of the Tuzla Executive Council, has told AL-HAYAH, "Our agreement with him was that he would evacuate the wounded only. However, we have only received 25 wounded. The rest are [ordinary] citizens. This indicates his role, his intentions, and his involvement in the ethnic cleansing activities."

The Tuzla government chairman has also criticized Morillon strongly, saying, "He is a European commander who is inclined to rid Europe of the Muslim presence, and he is practicing this under the umbrella of UN legitimacy." He added, "If Morillon wanted to help the East Bosnia people, he would have protected them and exposed the Serbian crimes. He would not have evacuated them and denied that thousands of our people were massacred in (Cerska). If the world wanted to help us, it would have allowed us our natural right to purchase weapons to defend ourselves."

The Tuzla government chief expressed the belief that the reports circulated by the western media about the conditions of Serbs in Tuzla fall within the context of distorting the Muslim image. In this regard, Mijo (Bairizc), the Tuzla police commander, has said, "This is not true. The Serbs in our province enjoy the same rights as the Muslims and the Croats. Victims fall among their ranks also because of the Serbian madness." He added, "In our police agency—keeping in mind that this agency is a mainstay of any state—there are Serbian policemen, officers and commanders. They are also present in the army, and they hold administrative positions and positions in industry, the same as their Muslim and Croatian brothers. Even my secretary is Serbian."

When asked by AL-HAYAH about the possibility that there are spies among them, the police commander said, "Of course. We fight them, we sentence them, and we purge the Serbian people here of them. By the way, the chief of the Tuzla higher court is a Serbian."

AL-HAYAH saw the premises of the Orthodox Church rising safely in Tuzla. But the city mufti has said, "I realize that we have to continue to coexist. But this is difficult for me. I was in Gradacac previously. I was wounded and I saw how innocent people died and how children received the best years of their life with arms or legs severed as a result of Serbian shelling." The mufti added, "But I do not call for evicting them. I must accept in my society those whose souls have not been soiled in this brutal manner and I must respect them as human beings." But the mufti's secretary, named Basem Seifoldin said, "They (Serbs) have never lived with us. They have only lived next to us. At the opportune moment, they turned around and massacred us."

### Croatian Officials Praise Agreement

*LD2704120893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 27 Apr 93*

[Report by correspondent Slavko Rako from Mostar]

[Text] A news conference ended a few minutes ago in Mostar. Numerous journalists' questions were answered by Franjo Boras, [Croatian] member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, and Mile Akmadzic, [Croatian] prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both members of the coordinating body whose formation was agreed between representatives of the Croatian and Muslim nations in Zagreb.

Before a more comprehensive report, I will briefly convey their assurances that the agreement signed in Zagreb is beneficial for both sides, although it was reached as a painful compromise. Mr. Akmadzic said that he deeply believes in the agreement. The basic issue which will bring about the calming of the situation is that all three nations understand that former Bosnia-Herzegovina no longer exists, in the same way that Yugoslavia no longer exists, but that the sovereign and independent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina will exist, Akmadzic said.

Today in Mostar is exceptionally quiet and sunny. All the streets are full of passers-by. The Croatian Defense Council [HVO] Defense Department has no reports of major clashes or incidents between members of the HVO and Muslim forces in central Bosnia.

### Paspalj Favors Unification With Bosnian Serb Republic

*LD2804222293 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2023 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)—Mile Paspalj, the president of the parliament of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK), said on Wednesday that the parliaments of the RSK and the Bosnian Serb Republic would again meet to discuss unification of these two republics.

The RSK was proclaimed by Serbs in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia where they are the majority population, while Bosnian Serbs have formed their own republic in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina where they live.

The news agency ISKRA quoted Paspalj [words indistinct] that conditions for a final decision on unification existed since the international community began implementing new sanctions against Yugoslavia without waiting for the Bosnian Serb referendum on the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Paspalj said the international community had shown and proved it did not want peace and that its goal was to destroy a whole nation.

The Bosnian Serb Parliament on Monday morning rejected the Vance-Owen plan on the territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into ten provinces, leaving the decision to be made by Bosnian Serbs at a referendum on May 15-16.

The parliaments of Bosnian Serbs and Krajina Serbs met in Novi Grad (Northeastern Bosnia-Herzegovina) on April 25 and decided to form a joint parliament and Council of Ministers.

### Serbs Use Helicopters To Shell Bila Vlaka

*LD2904091893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] The Serb paramilitay army this morning used helicopters to shell [raketirati] Bila Vlaka in the Stankovci area. Other parts of the Zadar-Biograd front have been largely quiet.

Two powerful detonations shook the Zadar area this morning as NATO fighters, patrolling the no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina, broke the sound barrier.

The Zadar-Biokovo area became quiet last night after the Serbs fired six tank shells on Zadar. There were no casualties but enomorus damage was caused. A general alert, sounded 11 days ago, is still in force in both Zadar and Biograd.

### President Tudjman Leaves for Visit to Turkey

*LD2904073693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has left Zagreb for a several-day long visit to Turkey. The Croatian delegation also includes Jure Radic, head of the president's office, Foreign Minister Zdenko Skrabalo, and Defense Minister Gojko Susak.

Before boarding his plane, President Tudjman told Croatian journalists that in Turkey our delegation will discuss ways of improving relations between the two countries, particularly for economic reasons. In present circumstances the visit is of special importance for future actions by Croatia and Turkey in resolving the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina and, above all, in preventing further clashes between Muslims and Croats, President Tudjman added.

## Privatization Affair Reportedly Involves Many Politicians

*AU2804165393 Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 26 Apr 93 p 4*

[Ivo Zajdela report: "From the Affair VIS Back to the Affair Hit"]

[Excerpt] Ljubljana—A few weeks ago Slovenia was shaken by several economic affairs, for example, Hit, Optimizem, and Arja Vas. The unlawful privatization in Nova Gorica-based Hit was the topic that met the widest response. It has become perfectly clear by now that a substantial part of the Slovene politicians is involved in the affair of this high-yielding company, primarily the "old timers." A counteroffensive ensued at the government session of 15 April in the form of report by Janez Sirse, head of the Security Information Service [VIS], that is to say, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDS]. Although the report seemed to have been highly classified, Franci Percic two days later wrote about the matter in great length in Ljubljana DNEVNIK. The attention instantaneously shifted from the problems surrounding Hit to the affair of missing VIS dossiers concerning Hit. Some people from the Democratic Party and Dr. Miha Brejc, former VIS director "stood accused" for a short period of time. It was precisely Brejc who was suspected of hiding Hit dossier, whom the VIS followed since 28 November 1991, in an unknown place.

Dr. Miha Brejc testified at the hastily convened session of the State Chamber Commission for Supervision of Work of the Security and Intelligence Services. He brought two large bags containing missing Hit dossiers with him and in his testimony mentioned several concrete names from the Slovene political scene that were involved in the Hit affair. After one-hour closed session LDS Deputy Jasa Zlobec was the first to come out of the room and he said to the reporter: "The shit has really hit the fan. Blood will run in streams." After the session, Dr. France Bucar and Joze Jagodnik, president and vice president of the commission, called a brief news conference. Dr. Bucar stressed that VIS documentation did not disappear, but that "bearing in mind the possibility that some employees of former UDBA [State Security Service] might be involved," Miha Brejc finally decided to hand the documents over directly to the parliamentary commission supervising the work of the intelligence services, which he did. Igor Bavcar, former interior minister who knew about the monitoring of Hit all the time, after the session said that they first discussed the links between the politics and economy in such an important economic branch as gambling, its prehistory reaching back into times of former political regime and the connections with the former state security service. Bavcar also explained that the origins of this investigation are connected with a issue raised by Deputy Franco Juri, who in the parliament demanded an explanation about the financing of the state security service. Bavcar stressed that he and Brejc agree that "this case involves some politicians who played an active role in the emergence of financial, economic, and especially tourist complex" that would gradually, either unlawfully or by lobbying with the politicians, privatize itself legally and somehow stay out of the reach of supervisory mechanisms of the straight economy. "I also spoke about the place of these activities in the former regime, about the connections with the politics and high economic and banking circles. I am convinced that now that these circumstances have been explained and the papers documenting it presented, the commission in charge of it will easily come to conclusions," Bavcar added.

On the contrary, LDS representative Jasa Zlobec wants to cover up the matter, by drawing attention to marginal issues: "Many concrete names were 'dropped' at the session—also of the Slovene politicians. Brejc deliberately mentioned as many names as possible to implicate the most possible people in these dirty doings. However, what I fear is that Miha Brejc unveiled these names to 12 people in the commission. Anyone can now manipulate these names, and nobody would be able to prove that the name was betrayed by anyone of them in particular." Zlobec, of course, easily "forgets" that the session was recorded.

### The Reaction of the Government and Immediate Response by Dr. Bucar

On the very same day the government responded with a longer statement (we published it on Saturday). Dr. France Bucar immediately reacted to it: "The former VIS chief at the session handed the VIS dossier concerning not exclusively but primarily Hit affair to the commission with an explanation that a grounded suspicion arises from these documents that some people were involved in these affairs to whom Brejc should have handed over these documents as a matter of duty. For this reason he decided to testify only in front of the responsible parliamentary commission and hand the relevant documentation to it only. The commission took these documents for further investigation.

"Bearing in mind the actual situation, yesterday's government press statement could not be perceived as other than a hasty action aimed at deterring the attention of the public from the actual source of negative occurrences in our society and redirect its full attention to the supposed irregularities in the work of expert services that are yet to be indisputably determined.

"Such a government statement also casts doubt on the competence of the parliamentary bodies and their objectivity. As the president of the Commission for Supervision of the Work of the Security and Intelligence Services, I must adamantly protest such a statement." [passage omitted]

## Commission Investigating Work of Secret Service

*AU2904094793 Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 24 Apr 93 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "The Government Regarding VIS"]

[Text] Ljubljana— At yesterday's session the government discussed, among other things, the report of the government commission supervising the realization of the rights, obligations, and authority of the head of the Security Information Service [VIS]. Regarding this, the government was also briefed on the letter that VIS deputy chief Roman Jeglic addressed to Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek on 13 February. The letter stated that the service had been misused for internal political aims, and that the prime minister's private life was, supposedly, also monitored. The claims of this letter, especially in view of its author's high position within the VIS, provided an additional reason for the prime minister to appoint a new chief of the service after the change of the cabinet and another reason for charging the government commission with the investigation of the past activities of the VIS.

It appears, from the Government commission report, that numerous irregularities occurred in the VIS prior to the appointment of a new chief. Primarily, numerous documents referring to the application of special operative methods and means are missing, among which are all the documents on the monitoring of companies concerned with gambling. As the former chief of the service, Miha Brejc, explained, this happened because he was receiving verbal information and because any written information that did exist was destroyed in the process. The commission concluded that such a practice was unusual from the point of the procedures and practices of the service. The commission also ascertained that all documentation on the usage of finances from the so-called special fund of the service has been destroyed. Documentation concerning agents and expenses and cash-books recording dealings with the agent network were completely destroyed in January 1993.

After the first multi-party elections, when part of the former State Security Service archive was also supposed to have been destroyed, the incumbent interior minister, Igor Bavcar, and the then chief of the service, Miha Brejc, stated that this was a part of the retrieved documentation. However, this documentation was not passed over to the VIS. Between 15,000 and 18,000 dossiers on microfilm are missing.

In the period prior to the December elections, the VIS tried to follow the activities of the LDS using operatives and technical means. However, a responsible court had them stopped. The commission warns that the service was following Zmago Jelincic [head of the Slovene National Party] with operatives and technical means during the electoral campaign, although the documents referring to his supposed criminal activities had been handed over to a court much earlier.

The government expresses surprise because Mr. Brejc, upon handing over his post, did not entrust the documents that he brought to the State Chamber commission to some other authoritative body; the president of the republic, State Chamber chairman, the chairman of the Constitutional Court, or the chairman of the Supreme Court, as examples, if he did not trust the present executive authorities.

There is, therefore, a justified doubt about the legality of the hand-over of office by Mr. Brejc to the new chief of the service, the truthfulness of his testimony before the government commission, and the credibility and integrity of the documentation that was obviously kept in private possession without any sort of institutional supervision for two months. All this also generates new questions concerning the actual reason for the removal of a substantial part of the VIS documentation.

The current VIS chief, Janez Sirse, was also present at the government session. He dismissed resolutely hints about his supposed involvement in the Hit affair [economic scandal] while he was minister for tourism. For this reason he proposed that the government carry out financial control of the work of the former tourist ministry. The government accepted his proposal.

In the end, the government ordered the commission to continue investigating all open issues from the past work of the VIS. It is expected that the State Chamber commission will also discuss a report by the government commission in the shortest possible time, the government's information bureau reported.

## Federal

### Cosic on Bosnia Conflict Issues

*LD2804210493 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—At this moment it would be necessary to convene an urgent summit conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina with the participation of all three warring sides in the former Yugoslav republic, heads of state or prime ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the UN secretary general, the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference, and representatives of India, Brazil, Zimbabwe, and Egypt. This was stated at a news conference today by Dobrica Cosic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY].

This would, according to Cosic, represent the best path toward a peaceful and political settlement of the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis, which is primarily caused by civil, interethnic, and religious war.

Unfortunately, he recalled, the FRY and the Serb people in Bosnia do not enjoy equal position in comparison with the other two sides in the war conflict. According to Cosic, we are considered culprits, we are being tried without a right to appeal, but this is probably the last moment to treat our people as a peacemaking factor. In addition, we have not got much time, nor chances.

In his brief introductory address to nearly 150 domestic and foreign journalists in the Palace of the Federation, the FRY president recalled that our country has been placed in almost total isolation, in a kind of concentration camp whose borders are guarded by the NATO air force and fleet and the world police.

Governments and general staffs of the European Community, the United States, and Russia are facing a question: Whether they will be able to starve us to death, or is it more effective if they shower us with missiles; and whether political means should be used to end the interethnic, civil, and religious war in Bosnia or whether peace for the unfortunate nations in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be imposed through force and war, Cosic said.

In this connection, he stressed that politicians, generals, and journalists can be placed into two categories: Those who believe in the continuation of peace negotiations and political solutions, and those who use ultimatums and untruths, who are ready to use force.

Most interest was aroused by the situation surrounding a decision by the assembly of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] to reject suggestions put forward by three presidents, Cosic, Milosevic, and Bulatovic with the explanation that their message arrived months too late.

Cosic, however, did not agree that the letter arrived late, and went on to explain the circumstances in which it was written.

We talked for days about how to respond to the Vance-Owen peace plan and, in particular, to the latest ultimatum of the UN Security Council whose resolution is hard and unfair to the Serb nation in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

We had a long discussion with Lord Owen about what to do. The problem lay in the fact that right up to 1230 on Sunday we did not receive replies of the other two warring sides to the Bosnian Serbs' minimal requests, Cosic explained, and went on to add that it was only then that the Muslim and Croat views became known.

According to him, this was followed by several hours of tortuous attempts to persuade Karadzic and Krajisnik to accept the Vance-Owen plan with assurances and hope that current injustices against the Serb nation would be corrected. At about 1745, I thought that we had succeeded in persuading and reassuring them to accept our proposal and plan before they left for Bijeljina.

However, the FRY president said, after the initial debates at the Serb republic assembly session, at about 2300, and the first indications that the plan would not be accepted, I, Milosevic, and Bulatovic decided to write the letter which Minister Jovanovic took to Bijeljina at about 0200.

In Cosic's view the decision by the Serb republic assembly is a difficult one and will have serious consequences for the entire Serb nation and not just Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, this is a war-time assembly, operating during a war of extermination, and it is not easy to adopt such a plan.

However, he stressed, I still believe and hope that the Serb republic assembly will find a way of accepting the Vance-Owen plan. We will continue to insist on this.

Regarding the timing of the letter, journalists noted that it could have been known that the Serb republic assembly would reject the plan.

Cosic said he neither knew nor had journalistic power of imagination to guess that the deputies in Bijeljina would not accept the plan. Indeed, we hoped that they would accept it, he stressed.

Following this decision, he stressed, the FRY will not take radical measures against Bosnian Serbs. We shall continue to use only political means, because we do not have any other means, but it is necessary for the world community to influence Croats and Muslims in the same degree and even-handedly.

When the world will have the strength to act radically against Croats and Muslims, Cosic said, then we will think along the same lines too.

I hope, he stressed, that the world has found out that the Serbs are not the aggressors in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but that a civil war is going on there. Furthermore, Croatia

has over 50,000 soldiers in that former Yugoslav republic, and Muslims are waging and calling for a religious war, a jihad.

Hence, it is necessary to put pressure on everyone, because reality must be taken into account, Cosic said.

Asked to comment on statements made by some deputies of the Serb republic assembly that the letter by three presidents was tantamount to a treason and that it left the Serbs in Bosnia in the lurch, Cosic stressed he understands such emotional statements and pain felt by these deputies and the Serb people in Bosnia-Herzegovina. But I expect they will understand our motives and our deep commitment to their struggle for survival and our readiness to provide them with humanitarian and material assistance.

Cosic stressed in particular: "We have not betrayed the Serb people, nor will we ever betray them."

The FRY neither has changed nor will it change its policies of pursuing peaceful solutions for Bosnia-Herzegovina, the president stressed. We are proving this now, and we have proved this in London and in Geneva. Our stand toward the Vance-Owen plan has not changed, he recalled, but it is an attempt to find a peaceful solution.

We use political and peaceful means, but we demand that the international community seeks peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the same means, Cosic stressed.

The fate of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina is not in Serb hands, but in world capitals, and the Serb nation is a sincere aide in the search for a peaceful solution.

Asked about a possible bombing of bridges on the Drina River—which also involves FRY territory—Cosic replied that he does not believe such a misfortune could befall our people. If, God forbid, this happens, we will then have to discuss it in detail.

Journalists wanted to know whether the FRY is prepared to send its own soldiers to protect the Bosnia-Herzegovina borders within the framework of international forces.

Cosic replied that the international community must first secure all Bosnia-Herzegovina borders, especially with Croatia, and prevent the Muslims from obtaining arms. Only then, when these conditions are met, would we be prepared to lend our army to the united Nations.

In reply to a question on whether any contacts exist in Bosnia- Herzegovina between Serbs and Croats, Cosic said that, as far as he is aware, certain contacts exist, but added that he does not know what chances these contacts stand.

As for thea possibility of the FRY recognizing Croatia within its—to quote the journalist—"internationally recognized borders," Cosic recalled that last August he sent letters to all former Yugoslav republics urging the normalization of relations. No one replied to this initiative! Despite this, we recognized Slovenia which, in response, was scornful of this decision and manifested arrogant and ignorant behavior, which is not something to be expected from a serious nation.

President Tudjman and I, he recalled, signed a declaration aimed at the gradual normalization of relations between the two, he specified, similar people, but this was never realized.

Croatia is the one to bear responsibility for this, Cosic said. It continued with the expulsion of Serbs and ethnic cleansing which culminated on 22 January this year with the aggression against the republic of Serb Krajina. Serious talks can only be resumed if Croatia abandons its chauvinistic and militant policy.

In connection with the unification decision made by the assemblies of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] and the republic of Serb Krajina, foreign journalists asked Cosic whether this marked the beginning of the creation of "a greater Serbia."

The FRY president replied that no responsible person has ever advocated a greater Serbia. Our goal is not "a greater Serbia," but we want the Serb people—like the other nations—to have the right to self-defense, to national and human dignity. He then recalled that the FRY does not have territorial claims against any former Yugoslav republic.

I, he said, have never believed in the possible creation of "a greater Serbia."

I must say that "a greater Croatia" is behind the struggle against the creation of "a greater Serbia," that Austro-Hungarian and Comintern phantasm. This has been done incredibly skillfully, but we do not aspire to this goal.

The question of the unification of the Serb people is a historical issue. I believe, he said, that regional communities, which will not be states, will be forged in the Balkans in the future.

The president was also asked to comment on warmongering statements by Presidents Yeltsin and Havel.

I will send a letter to Yeltsin, Cosic said, adding that he is deeply disappointed that Havel has put on a war mantle and betrayed the great and noble ideals of Benes and Masaryk. This is an unfortunate policy, but it concerns the Czech people.

Discussing relations between the FRY and Russia and the United States, Cosic stressed that as before, our policies are policies of cooperation and peacemaking. It is of vital interest for us, he specified, that the United States should become aware of this, because we have trust in the freedom-loving and democratic American nation and its President.

Regarding Greece's peace initiatives, Cosic said that this country is our proven friend and its Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis is making honest and serious efforts in that direction.

The FRY president stressed in conclusion that he hopes that political sense will win in the world and that those people deciding issues of war and peace will opt for peaceful and democratic ways to halt the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He then stressed that sanctions are the worst road which the international community could have chosen.

I do not say that we have not committed mistakes, he said, but this does not give anyone the right to endanger the most elementary human rights. I am convinced that in few months time, sanctions will be seen in the same light as the hasty recognition of some former Yugoslav republics, Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic said at the news conference.

## Jovanovic Assesses Vance-Owen Plan

*AU2804152493 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 93 p 13*

[Second installment of interview with Vladislav Jovanovic, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, by unidentified BORBA reporter; place and date not given: "We Are Natural Allies With America"]

[Text] [BORBA] Considering certain public performances of Presidents Dobrica Cosic [of the FRY], Milosevic [of Serbia], and Momir Bulatovic [of Montenegro], the heads of the republic governments, or their aides, one can get the impression that in the federal and republican leaderships there are noticeable differences regarding the strategic goals of federal foreign policy.

[Jovanovic] I do not have such an impression. I think that there are no considerable differences regarding the basic issues of the national and state question. In the area of political philosophy, or in the approach to the solution of concrete problems, particularly in domestic policy, such differences exist and that is no secret, but they are not strategic rather than decisive, I would say.

[BORBA] Signing, or rather not signing, the Vance-Owen plan is also a dominant issue involving both national and state interests. At this point, however, some different interpretations of what the FRY signed in Geneva have arisen.

[Jovanovic] A unified Yugoslav attitude in Geneva was that the proposed plan consisting of three parts—principles, agreements, and maps—should be accepted as a good basis for the continuation of factual negotiations about the definite division. Our signature, however, did not automatically presuppose endorsement of the proposed maps, but only the concept, while the details must be settled later in direct negotiations among the relevant parties. That is a factual issue which the FRY cannot and will not interfere with. We cannot speak on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs. The people who live there should settle it. Otherwise, we would have assumed a responsibility that we are not entitled to, which cannot be done by any country. Only the peoples living in Bosnia-Herzegovina can make compromises, bargain in a civilized way, separate, or go on living together. We were aware of that, but because of international interests we agreed to back up the entire package. More or less the entire opposition, both the left and the right, approved of such a plan, which is the only possible and principled plan, while the only voice of dissonance was that of Vuk Draskovic.

### Take It or Leave It

[BORBA] The Vance-Owen plan is not perfect, but there is no better plan available at the moment. What do the Bosnian Serbs mostly object to?

[Jovanovic] The plan has been based on false premises, that is to say, it was badly conceptualized, since the very beginning. The idea of retaliation prevailed over the idea of understanding. It is more than obvious that the plan intends to punish the Bosnian Serbs, and not at making a reasonable proposal that would be more or less acceptable for all. Besides, the concept of maps literally follows the take-it-or-leave-it principle. Furthermore, quite different and inconsistent approaches by the two cochairmen to the interests of three warring factions are another weakness in the plan. Vance and Owen were often inconsistent even with their own criteria. So, for instance, the ethnic principle is entirely acknowledged in the case of Croats, largely in the case of the Moslems, and explicitly not acknowledged in regard to the Serbs.

[BORBA] Could you expand on that?

[Jovanovic] First and foremost, the cochairmen did not keep their promise to not draft maps reflecting the ethnic criteria. A considerably greater percentage of Serbs remain in non-Serbian provinces, than the Moslems, not to mention Croats, in Serbian provinces. The Bosnian Serbs did not ask for the same percentage to be implemented in all provinces, but only for the discrepancy to be smaller. According to the plan, around 600,000 Serbs are supposed to remain outside of the Serbian provinces, which is 40 percent of the gross population [of Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina], there would be 23 percent of the Muslims, while for Croats—eight percent, and they would be almost completely homogenized. One of the imperatives has been not to recognize the results of ethnic cleansing, but the Croats are rewarded more than even they expected because the results of ethnic cleansing in the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia are fully recognized. There are no more Serbs there, while the number of Muslims is decreasing daily. On the other hand, annulment of the results of ethnic cleansing is exactly what was stated as a justification for not giving a corridor to Serbs, that is, depriving the Serbs of connections with the FRY, and allotting them only Serbian enclaves in eastern Bosnia. Third, it was stated

that because of strategic reasons, Serbs were not given a corridor, and a connection with Serbia. The Croats, however, are allotted Kupres and Mostar for precisely strategic reasons. As much as 28 purely Serbian villages around Popovo Polje and Dubrovnik are given to Croats. To our question of why they did it, the cochairmen said that Mate Boban convinced them that those were Croatian villages. Anyone may convince them, but they are supposed to check the results of the latest census. Only then did they admit that it was for strategic reasons, in order to provide protection for Dubrovnik from the hinterland. Karadzic was ready to accept even that, and he even proposed that the Serbian citizens move, while Posavina [the Sava River basin] should be ceded to the Serbs in return. His proposal was rejected, however, again for strategic reasons.

Finally, such a division into provinces places the Serbs in quite an undesirable economic position. Although the entire population of Bosnia-Herzegovina took part in building the factories and other facilities, according to the plan they mostly fall to other ethnic communities, while Serbs are given only small meadows and gorges, depriving them of any possibility of existence there. The intention is probably to make the Serbs emigrate to Serbia, thereby changing the demographic structure and creating the Bosnian-Croatian federation which is what has been sought since the beginning.

[BORBA] What else did the Serbian side offer?

[Jovanovic] In his talks with Izetbegovic and Boban, Karadzic tried to overcome such discrepancies. He even went so far as to pronounce 80 percent of the maps acceptable and only 20 percent disputable, creating the possibility of further negotiations. The other side, however, thought they had no time for further negotiations, so Karadzic proposed a transitory solution, with so-called black spots involving UNPROFOR, with the people deciding where they would like to live after two years. He also suggested that the basis for the decision should be the census conducted two years ago, and not the current demographic picture resulting from the war and ethnic cleansing. All of that was rejected a priori.

**Misled Americans**

[BORBA] Do you think that the co-chairmen refused all Serbian suggestions out of conviction that Karadzic might influence the attitude of the Assembly of the Serbian Republic?

[Jovanovic] Until the meeting in Bileca—yes. (Vitaliy Churkin?) was quite surprised that the Assembly was considerably more militant and hardline than Karadzic, who, according to Churkin, became a moderate politician, with whom one can do business, while others were actually the hawks. Karadzic himself had a hard time trying to calm the Serb representatives from Banja Luka, who wanted to remove him, as well as some Serbs from Sarajevo who are quite interested in seeing that certain parts of Sarajevo remain Serbian, and are not even considering any other option. It seems to me that the international community is becoming more and more aware that Karadzic and his group are the most realistic. Now it remains to be seen what can be done.

Still, I have the impression that no one is willing to jump into the void, nor cross the Rubicon, without having a completely clear notion of where that would lead. No one can do it—neither the FRY, being the side suffering immense repercussions, nor Karadzic, nor the Russians, nor the Americans and their allies, nor NATO, although it plans to send its troops—but that is not a guarantee that a political solution will be found. Everyone would like to stop on the edge of the abyss, and to avoid anything that is unpredictable. Beside the media clamo, the orchestrated threats, and the speculations about the various solutions possible, I am still convinced that the need to achieve a reasonable solution, that is, fulfilling a minimal portion of the demands of the Bosnian Serbs, will prevail. We all have lofty aspirations, but we live in a world of reality. No one, not even the Turks, or the Germans, or someone else, can insist on such aspirations. The Americans are more misled than they have mean intentions toward the Bosnian Serbs. Simply, they have been misled by biased views of the issue.

[BORBA] Misled?

[Jovanovic] America has no secondary interests, as, for instance, Germany or Turkey have, except for its international interest of establishing control of the Balkans in the manner that it believes that the only remaining superpower should. The American Administration, unfortunately, is still unable to grasp that Yugoslavia is in no way its opponent or rival with respect to American interests on the Balkans. Yugoslavia is its partner in the same project, trying to help find the way out of the crisis. On the other hand, America has been misled in the conviction that the spirit of independence and freedom that has always been characteristic of the Serbian people, is something obstructing American interests. That is a very unsophisticated campaign, and the Americans ought to realize that soon.

The U.S. foreign policy should actually find such qualities in another state to be very beneficial, because such a state could be a much more reliable partner in furthering U.S. interests than countries that foster the tradition of frequently changing partners and protectors, and frequently changing blocs. We tried to explain that the Americans have no more than four or five countries in Europe maintaining such qualities and traditions that they can always rely on. The United States should understand, and make it a foreign policy axiom, that the Serbs and the FRY are natural allies of the American people and American policy, and that they are no obstruction to U.S. interests in the Balkans.

[BORBA] You say that the Americans have been misled. Is not the creation of a state image also part of a country's foreign policy?

[Jovanovic] We lost the propaganda war without taking part in it. That is a catastrophe. Its roots are to be found

as early as in the time of Aleksandar Rankovic [post-World War II head of the secret police] and his elimination, which was ruthlessly used to burden the Serbs with every moral depravity possible, saying that the tradition and history of the Serbian people proved it to be authoritarian, hegemonistic, and in pursuit of a Greater Serbia. Over the years, the leading politicians, diplomats, and ambassadors from other republics were emphasizing that while talking with foreign politicians. The Serbs also made some cardinal mistakes. First, the Serbs identified themselves with the former system much more than other Yugoslav peoples, because they identified the system with the state since they have always been nation-oriented and prone to idealizing brotherhood and unity. They strongly believed in it, while others never completely did, not even the state officials. That is the reason why many Serbs were employed in the Army and police. Later it was alleged that the Serbs held all the levers of authority and ruled Yugoslavia, which is not true. Besides, they completely lost the notion of Serbian national interests, identifying themselves instead with Yugoslavia. One of the reasons is also that Serbia missed the moment of great democratization. It was simply too slow.

**[Box, p 13]**

[BORBA] Tell us frankly, how do you feel about doing three jobs?

[Jovanovic] That is only temporary. I hope that it will not last long. It is not particularly agreeable, because it demands attending many meetings, and I have never been fond of that. Such activities do not reflect my temperament and character. One has to take part in many meetings, sitting there many hours, and to communicate with many people. On the other hand, that makes my job easier, because I am constantly apprised with the Serbian attitudes, as well as with those of the Serbian Government. That is an additional pressure, however, because I am expected to address Serbian interests on any matter involving foreign policy. True, that is my personal prerogative, but it requires persistence and a lot of work.

## Protest Against Havel Statements on Bosnia

*LD2804231593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Prague, April 28 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Ambassador in Prague Stanislav Stojanovic on Wednesday lodged a protest with the Czech Foreign Ministry against President Vaclav Havel's statements calling for a foreign military intervention and airstrikes against Bosnian Serbs.

Stojanovic said that Havel's statements were received in Yugoslavia with dissatisfaction and surprise that he took the liberty of comparing Hitler's Nazis with Serbs, and Munich in 1938 with the present situation in Yugoslavia.

Stojanovic said that the comparison between Serbs and German Nazis struck the Yugoslav and Serbian public as highly cynical since Havel must know that Serbs were victims of a genocide by Croatian and Moslem pro-Nazis during World War II.

Around one million Serbs perished im the independent state of Croatia, which included Bosnia-Herzegovina, a puppet state formed under the auspices of Nazi Germany during World War II.

## Opposition Leader Comments on Bijeljina Decision

*AU2804182593 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] *The only obvious thing in the letter that Presidents Cosic, Milosevic, and Bulatovic sent to the Serbian assembly in Bijeljina is what was agreed on after the talks with Lord Owen, but it is not known what had been requested. This is why the message the letter carried was unacceptable for the Serbs in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is what Vojislav Kostunica, leader of the Democratic Party of Serbia, said at the news conference. Here is a report by Jelena Hinic:*

[Begin Hinic recording] The positions of the Democratic Party of Serbia boil down to two positive ones: First, negotiations can and must be continued with respect for Serbian interests, including complete security, as the corridor is no guarantee for that. Second, Presidents Cosic and Milosevic, just as the Serbs from Bosnia, should agree on minimum demands. This means that one must conduct a responsible national policy, which has not been the case so far.

That this is so is confirmed by the letter, which is bursting with semitruths and fails to give firm guarantees to the Serbs in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The attitude toward Radovan Karadzic as a negotiator was changed—(?suddenly) and unexpectedly, as was said—and a campaign is being carried out in which unreserved support is being expressed for the letter, Kostunica says. According to him, it is not necessary to divide people on whether to sign or not, as that is not going to lift the sanctions.

Stating that the referendum in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be difficult to conduct, Kostunica said that a situation is unfortunately developing again in which Serbs in Serbia are not being invited to state their opinions.

Kostunica also said that the opposition parties have been left outside the main negotiatory currents again.

It was announced at the news conference that the Democratic Party of Serbia and the People's Party of Montenegro have started working on a declaration about relations between the two republics. [end recording]

## Economic Collapse Within 6 Months Predicted

*AU2804141093 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 93 p 10*

[Bojana Jager report: "Resources Spent Already"]

[Excerpt] If implemented as announced, the tougher sanctions will seriously imperil the Yugoslav economy and the "imitation of life" under them might last for another six months, or one year at the most. All economies experts agree that the consequences of the total blockade will, in any case, have long-term effects.

We are not talking about further expansions of the existing sanctions, but rather about the efficiency of their implementation, Ljubomir Madzar [a prominent economist] said.

New, tougher sanctions will just further increase the economic catastrophe, which is not only inevitable, but has, for the greater part, already happened, Madzar explained.

The world has time and can keep implementing sanctions against us. Our position is such that, in six months or one year at the most, the economy will collapse completely, Miroljub Labus predicted. Until that happens, we will vegetate, distribute food, and what little electricity is left. Especially unfavorable for us is the probable exclusion of the FRY from all international organizations, particularly from the World Bank and the IMF, because it will take several years to regain membership of them, not to mention the enormous costs.

According to Dragan Veselinov [leader of the Serbian Peasant Party], these sanctions will lead to rationing of flour and the creation of a semi-dictatorship in Serbia. International intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina will exhaust Serbia's economic resources even further, and Serbia, "being dumb as it is," will get involved in the conflict with the rest of the world over Bosnia and will end up dismembered like its economy. Farmers will hoard flour and lard, while some will even exchange their land for a piece of bread from the state. Degenerative conditions for rat-like retribution among peasants and the urban population will be created. Millions of impoverished people will demand the return of fascism [fasizacija] and the appropriation of resources from the remaining successful manufacturers, Veselinov predicted. [passage omitted]

## Neighboring Countries To Demand Compensation

*LD2804234093 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1534 GMT 28 Apr 93*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)—At Sofia's initiative, Bulgaria, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Hungary and maybe Austria intend to together inform the world of "the disastrous losses" inflicted on their economies by the blockade of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.), TANJUG's Sofia correspondent said on Wednesday.

According to world news agencies, the tougher U.N. sanctions against Yugoslavia, which came into force on April 26 and sealed off Yugoslavia's finances, trade and transportation, deeply affect its neighbors, which have been increasingly frequently mentioning the need to come together and demand compensation for their losses.

None of these countries brings into question the strict implementation of the sanctions, which were introduced late May and tightened on Monday.

By drawing the boat of Yugoslavia, the international community could draw our boat as well, REUTERS cited Bulgarian Prime Minister Luben Berov as saying. Berov said his country would seek compensation and added: "It is easy for some people to be very brave in taking decisions but others have only to pay".

World agencies report that a Bulgarian Government official on Tuesday said his country would lose over 27 billion dollars because of the anti-Yugoslav sanctions.

Bulgaria can no longer use the railway through Serbia, the only one linking it with Western Europe. Hundreds of trucks are waiting for hours for a ferryboat to take them over the Danube, so they could take the longer and rougher road through Romania. Kilometers-long lines of freight vehicles, often carrying goods which can spoil, may have to wait four or five days to cross the Bulgarian-Romanian border.

The daily MAGYAR HIRLAP has said that the Hungarian ambassador to the U.N. asked the Security Council to extend the permits for transit through Yugoslavia another ten days. He said that a large number of Hungarian ships were still on the Danube with cargo which had not required a special permit until April 26.

Budapest said it would soon announce the precise figures of Hungarian losses inflicted by sanctions against Yugoslavia. The Hungarian railways, alone, have so far lost 75 million dollars.

Bulgaria is also trying to estimate the cost of the tighter embargo. According to its present figures, the embargo against the F.R.Y. has so far cost Romania at least 2 billion dollars. Romanian Transportation Minister Paul Teodoru told the economic daily "MERIDIAN" on Wednesday that 20,000 Romanians would be left without jobs due to the sanctions and that the European Community should recompense.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece face similar problems.

Owing to halted trade and transportation links, bitterness over the huge losses Austria will also face has begun to replace Vienna's belligerency. The state-owned steel plant in Linz, whose raw materials are delivered via the Danube, will be particularly affected.

## Moratorium on Foreign Debts Proposed

*LD2804231393 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)—The Chamber of Commerce of Belgrade on Wednesday proposed that a moratorium be introduced on all foreign debts after the Yugoslav claims and assets abroad were frozen under the latest U.N. resolution.

The chamber's presidency in a statement called on all competent bodies to coordinate their activities in order to secure vital economic functions in the conditions of tighter sanctions.

The federal government, in cooperation with those in the two republics, should immediately adopt regulations and programmes of measures to secure this, the statement added.

It said energy, food, medicine and consumption goods should immediately be balanced, and the available material resources rationed.

The Belgrade Chamber of Commerce also said the monetary-credit and foreign exchange policy should be put under control and moderately restricted, and the system of foreign economic relations adjusted to serve the adopted priorities.

## RSK Officials, Milosevic Discuss Fate of Krajina

*93BA0907C Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 93 p 30*

[Article by Milena Tanjga: "RSK: Between the Trench and the Grave"]

[Text] In the interior of the Serbian Republic Krajina [RSK] there is discord, on the borders there is the enemy—this is the frame of everyday life in Krajina. Croatia's aggression encouraged the political base of Krajina to first timidly, and afterward ever more openly begin to speak publicly about what is happening in Krajina. After Martic's warnings and signals, a prestigious delegation of opstina presidents from Banija and Kordun was sent to Belgrade....

The opstina presidents of the Banija-Kordun region, certain businessmen, and military commanders were received in all the high places in Serbia. What they recounted there they repeated after their return at a meeting in Topusko, and increasingly tragic stories have begun to spread to such an extent that the time has come for a decision to perform radical operations on the political tissue of Krajina. The proposals range from suggestions that all the participants in the Krajina chaos be arrested and new people be brought in to suggestions that elections be held, and whoever wins power, let him build everything from the beginning.

### Who Is Milosevic Backing?

The opstina presidents from Banija and Kordun were immediately received, after a meeting was requested, by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic. In a conversation that lasted several hours, Mr. Milosevic was familiarized with everything happening in Krajina, and in response to the frank question of who he is backing when it comes to Krajina, the president replied, "No one by name, I back the people, those in the trenches and those who are carrying on defense of Krajina...."

Milan Cvetanovic, president of Dvor na Uni Opstina, encouraged after the visit to President Milosevic, told us that he gave them more time in one day than Paspalj and Hadzic had in an entire year.

There has been no electricity for a year now on the territory of Banija and Kordun, almost all economic life has died, even those facilities which could have fed the people there and the fighting men have been destroyed. He said that in the past year the government has not put on the agenda the question of Banija and Kordun, yet their opstinas border on Croatian and Muslim territory. Last year, Mr. Cvetanovic said, 60 signatures of deputies were collected to convene a meeting of the Assembly. However, it was all left just on paper.

Milos Vuckovic, president of Vojnic Opstina, said that their trip to Belgrade was a move made out of desperation.

"Let someone there say for certain what they intend with Krajina, so that we know what to tell the people. The people in Krajina mostly respect Mr. Milosevic, and Paspalj and Hadzic have been hiding behind his back. Our option is to convene the Assembly of the Krajina, to establish a national salvation government or concentration government, that is, to prepare elections. I was especially impressed that the president wants to hear all the details and to ask us questions."

Dragan Vojnovic, president of Petrinja Opstina, said that emergency conditions prevail in Krajina and that that fact should govern efforts. He talked about chaos and thievery that have been encouraged in Krajina. He said that until recently there had been a border crossing into Cazin Krajina, which the people derisively refer to as "little Sentilj." Smuggling, trade, and the reselling of everything flourished there, including both Muslims and Croats. Vojnovic believes that changes in personnel are needed, new people, and a shattering of the news blockade under which Krajina lives now. He added that specialized personnel who have fled to Serbia must come back to Krajina, but that certain conditions must be created so that those people can live. He explained bitterly that every opstina in Banija and Kordun last year received one tank truck of petroleum and gasoline, and they certainly will never learn where the rest went.

Milos Cica, president of Vrginmost Opstina, told the president about the people, who, oppressed by uncertainty, poverty, and quarrels, are slowly losing morale,

which is very dangerous to the situation in Krajina. All the government has done is to create a bureaucratic apparatus that is accommodated in the Krajina office in Belgrade. There is no need for every ministry and information agency to do everything from Belgrade, where they have 17 rooms, Cica says. The people refer to them as the "refugee government."

Milan Janic, president of Kostajnica Opstina, appears satisfied. After the talk with President Milosevic, they were also received by Nikola Sainovic, Serbian prime minister, with whom they reached agreement on aid in furnishing seed for spring planting, fertilizer, and fuel. "Unless we plant and cultivate the fields, there is no salvation for us," Janic says. "We asked Mr. Sainovic to revoke refugee status from those who are smuggling and stealing in Serbia and to send them back to Krajina, to the front."

Mile Abramovic from Caprak-Sisak Opstina cited a number of examples of smuggling, corruption, theft, and selling off the national wealth of Banija and Kordun, all of this being done under the cover and with the blessing of the present government.

### Fabrication of Chaos

Mr. Djuro Dedic, director of the Pedagogical Academy in Petrinja, also took part in the conversation with Mr. Milosevic. He joined the delegation of political officials from Banija and Kordun because he felt that it was the last moment to create a minimum in Krajina for life to go on. "I apprised Mr. Milosevic that after this chaos, which is now being intentionally fabricated in Krajina, there will also be the fabrication of conflicts between the hungry and the well-fed, and then the forced production of ideologies along the lines of communist Chetniks, Partizan Chetniks," Dedic said.

"Mr. Milosevic really supported us in everything that we proposed," Dedic continued, "that is, convening the Assembly and forming a new transitional concentration government and preparing for elections. Only in that way will Krajina be preserved and the defense reinforced, because now things are falling apart even in the trenches. The uncertainty which prevails is having its impact on the army as well, and it is high time that order be restored in Krajina."

## Serbia

### UN French Soldiers Leave Serbian Base

*AU2904110993 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (AFP)—The last 150 French U.N. troops on Thursday evacuated their base in Serbia, which was considered an eventual retaliation target by Serbs angered by toughened U.N. sanctions, a western diplomat said.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) soldiers left for the Croatian capital Zagreb, completing the evacuation of their base in Pancevo, 15 kilometers (nine miles) north of Belgrade.

Scandinavian U.N. units were to have replaced the French soldiers in three weeks, the source said.

### Scandanavian Troops Replace French

*AU2904131493 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (AFP)—A unit of Scandanavian UN troops on Thursday replaced ahead of schedule the last 150 French peackeepers at a base in Serbia, which was seen as a possible target by Serbs angered by toughened UN sanctions, a UN spokesman.

The Scandinavians, mostly Swedes, moved into the base at Pancevo, 15 kilometers (nine miles) north of Belgrade, shorlty after the last French troops left.

But citing "security reasons, the United Nations spokesman refused to give the number of Scandinavian soldiers who had been deployed in this base or the date when new contingents would arrive.

The French departure was ahead of schedule as the Scandinavian troops were due to replace them in three weeks, a western diplomat said.

The French soldiers in the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) left Thursday for the Croatian capital Zagreb. They began the pull-out last week after UN officials feared that the soldiers might become the target of Serb retaliation over toughened UN sanctions that took effect Tuesday.

Deputy Vojislav Seselj, leader of the ultra-nationalist Serbian Radical Party that is allied with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, had threatened action against UNPROFOR soldiers if the new UN sanctions were implemented.

France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which is considering air strikes against the Serbs. As such, the French troops were considered vulnerable to any possible Serb retaliation, the western diplomat said.

Sweden is not a NATO member.

UN officials said they were also concerned that the local population might try to prevent the French troops from leaving their barracks or cut off their water and electricity.

French Defense Minister Francois Leotard had spoken Wednesday in Paris of the possibility of reviewing France's military posture in the Balkans and emphasized the security problems faced by the French peacekeeping troops there.

The main mission of the French UN unit in Pancevo was to assure logistical support for UNPROFOR in Sarajevo.

### New DEPOS Group Formed in Assembly

*LD2804155793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—A new group of deputies comprising 26 deputies of the Democratic Movement of Serbia [DEPOS] has been formed in the Serbian Assembly.

Parliament President Zoran Lilic informed the deputies about this at the beginning of a session today. Milan Mikovic will head the group of deputies. [passage omitted]

## Macedonia

### VMRO-DPMNE Supports Latest Sanctions Against FRY

*LD2804225793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party of Macedonian National Unity [VMRO-DPMNE] is the only party in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to lend its support to the latest sanctions against Yugoslavia.

This largest parliamentarian party has issued a statement "of support for the introduction of strict sanctions against the so-called the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." At the same time it demands from the republican government "to undertake all measures to ensure a successful enforcement of the latest sanctions." [passage omitted]

### Defense Minister Leads Delegation to Tirana

*LD2804142093 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Skopje, 28 April (TANJUG)—A delegation of the Defense Ministry of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, headed by [Defense] Minister Vlado Popovski, left today for an official visit to the Albanian Defense Ministry, it was announced in Skopje today.

It was also announced that in Tirana Popovski will discuss with his host, Albanian Defense Minister Safet Zhulali, "the broadening and deepening of cooperation between the two ministries."

The meeting between Popovski and Zhulali was agreed less than a month ago in Skopje when the Albanian minister stopped over on his way to Sofia. On that occasion, the need for cooperation and closer links in the military sphere between Tirana, Skopje, Sofia, and Ankara was noted.

## Montenegro

### President Bulatovic Addresses Assembly

*LD2804191293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Podgorica, 28 Apr (TANJUG)—Montenegro President Momir Bulatovic opened a session of the Republic's assembly with this afternoon with a report on the final stages of the negotiating process to resolve the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The assembly is also expected to discuss the effects of the latest sanctions imposed by the international community.

The Montenegro parliamentary session was postponed twice last week with an explantion that the assembly should wait for "the negotiating process to be completed." Following the decision of the Serb republic in Bijeljina, the conditions have been created for a debate which is expected to be a lengthy one.

Bulatovic began by telling the deputies about his standpoints in the negotiating acitivities to resolve the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina. He stressed that both Montenegro and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "cannot but share the destiny of former Bosnia-Herzegovina. We in the FRY cannot speak or behave as if the conflict is not taking place in our immediate vicinity or that it had nothing to do with our most vital interests," Bulatovic said and went on to stress this as the first "undisputed fact" in the context of the latest developments.

According to him, the international community is right to some extent when it expects an active contribution from the FRY to the negotiating process on former Bosnia-Herzegovina but it keeps on reaching the wrong conclusions and in an over-simplified way lays the blame on one side alone.

It is an irrefutable fact that the FRY does not have full control over the Bosnian Serb leadership, but this however does not diminish the cruelty of the sanctions against our country, he said. Bulatovic concluded that Montenegro and Serbia are condemned to complete international isolation and that the entire world is behind this fateful decision. It is of no importance that some big and powerful countries are reluctant to back this decision, the Montenegrin president warned. This decision ties the fate of the FRY and all its citizens to the question of war and peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, that is, to the capability and readiness of the three warring sides to find a generally acceptable compromise which would end the war.

Bulatovic then talked about the essence of the Vance-Owen plan stressing that the principles of the constitutional system for Bosnia-Herzegovina meet the legitimate wish of the Serb people to retain and develop its statehood in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Vance-Owen plan provides ample opportunity for numerous specific interests to be realized and the problems caused by the

disintegration of the former SFRY to be resolved, but the necessary prerequisite for this is to end the war, Bulatovic said.

He reviewed the history of the peace negotiations about the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, stressing that the declaration adopted by the Serb republic assembly in Bileca [on unification of the Serb republic and the RSK] "sends signals which the malicious interpreted as Serb defiance and as an excuse for more resolute threats and punishments."

Bulatovic stressed in this context that a possible diplomatic time-out (following the assembly session in Bijeljina) was not used in the best possible manner. He also said that "representatives of the Serb republic made neither concrete proposals nor precise demands in their contacts with relevant representatives of the international community, so the impression was created that either they did not know exactly what they wanted or that they wanted to retain territories currently under their control."

Stressing that pressure has not been used in contacts with Serb republic representatives, Bulatovic spoke at length about the negotiations in Belgrade. He recalled that the talks lasted a total of five hours, including two hours with [Radovan] Karadzic and [Bosnian Serb assembly speaker Momcilo] Krajisnik. All the controversial issues which the Serb side in Bosnia raised are on the table. "The arguments presented by Mr. Owen were very realistic and convincing, because they opened up a possibility for all controversial issues to be discussed in further negotiations," Bulatovic said.

In rejecting the Vance-Owen plan, the Serb people in Bosnia-Herzegovina is being dragged into a catastrophe of unforeseen proportions, the Montenegrin president noted, saying that a sensible and responsible decision, which could have been made in Bijeljina, could have made Resolution 820 obsolete.

Describing the atmosphere at the Bijeljina assembly session, Bulatovic said that the assembly did not rise to the occasion and did not vote for peace. "This was practically an assembly of warriors, people from the frontlines, who were not well informed," Bulatovic stressed.

In this context he stressed that this fact made the responsibility of the top leadership of the Serb republic even greater, that it "did not present the real state of affairs to the participants of the assembly in Bijeljina and to the public in the Serb republic, nor did it display wisdom which would prevent the beginning of real self-destruction."

Bulatovic went on to say: "It proved itself unprepared to present to the deputies and to the Serb nation the truth about the real possibilities of further fighting and the consequences of its continuation. The leadership did not have the courage to back the only possible solution, to back peace, and to defend that position even at the price of their own political fate. For, what is the significance of leaving the decision to be made first by the assembly, then to the war-ravaged, displaced, and suffering Serb people in Bosnia-Herzegovina, other than to provide a suspicious political alibi? As if the people and the assembly had taken part in the months-long negotiations in Belgrade, Geneva, and New York? As if the people and the assembly had not elected their own leadership precisely for these difficult and dramatic decisions?"

Bulatovic said that "the decision of the assembly of the Serb republic was so heavy and far-reaching that in comparison with it there is no need to comment on separate statements by some of its participants, particularly those who doubt the legitimacy and acceptability of stands expressed in a letter by the presidents of the FRY, Serbia, and Montenegro.

"Nevertheless, they are significant as indications of the state of mind of some people in the Serb republic, who are not just afraid of declaring the war on the entire world but also of destabilizing their mother country," Bulatovic said, warning that such considerations will influence decisions by the assemblies of Montenegro, Serbia, and the FRY about this.

The Serb republic assembly could have accepted the Vance-Owen plan, Momir Bulatovic said, because it offered honest conditions for peace, it guaranteed equality of the Serb people and opened up possibilities for negotiations. "By rejecting the plan, the [Bosnian Serb] assembly is on the way to losing its negotiating status and placing itself in a considerably less favorable position," Bulatovic warned.

He then said: "The Serb republic in former Bosnia-Herzegovina is an attempt to create a pure national state of the Serb people, which presupposes the so-called cat-and-mouse policy toward members of the Muslim and Croat nations. This policy does not mean in the final analysis just the prolongation of the war, but it is deeply anticivilizational and as such is met by undivided condemnation of the international community. No one in the world and no one in the FRY (apart from a small number of passionate nationalists) cannot understand claims that there is no possibility of a communal life and tolerance with people of other religions and nationalities. Such claims are unfortunately made by all three warring sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina but we are pained when they are made by representatives of the Serb republic."

After these statements Momir Bulatovic gave examples of differences "between the FRY and the Serb republic." Because of these differences, he pointed out, "it is impossible to avoid clashes concerning both the alliance of Serbian states and the realization of the idea of holding a so-called pan-Serbian assembly."

Bulatovic went on to say "with total conviction and a feeling of responsibility" that this idea was "planted with the aim of diverting our political attention to the area of unimportant and unnecessary internal differences and frictions."

Illustrating the next point Bulatovic spoke about the attitude to the policy of peace. The FRY maintains that peace in former Bosnia-Herzegovina should come into effect immediately and unconditionally, supporting the Vance-Owen plan and talks. Unlike the FRY, the Serb republic assembly seems to believe that peace is only possible through [word indistinct] victory or the defeat of one of the warring sides.

"Carried away by national romanticism, they [the Serb republic leadership] are lecturing about the impossibility of accepting anyone's ultimatum on history and patriotism. [sentence as received] Glorifying the present military supremacy (there is always someone with more clout) they are challenging the entire world to a conflict, raising the stakes by talking about the fatal consequences of a third world war, putting too great an emphasis on their own importance and unable to comprehend realistic international trends which are miles away from the interest of the great powers in a mutual confrontation, and—in full agreement and unity—mercilessly punishing the Serb republic. We feel that they are doing this devoid of any feeling for justice," Momir Bulatovic said.

He then stressed a difference reflected in an attitude toward the so-called [passage missing due to break in transmission]

He demands that war be abandoned as an instrument of politics, because he himself has renounced the cold war and is sufficiently strong and united to impose its will on any warring side," [quotation marks as received] the Montenegrin president said.

Concluding his address to the Montenegrin Assembly, Momir Bulatovic stressed that Montenegro and the FRY have chosen their path.

This path is the path of peace and fair negotiations and we shall continue on it regardless of decisions made in Bijeljina. According to him, Montenegro will find its place on this path and it will "show and prove its peacefulness and constructive approach" to the world.

Bulatovic rejected speculations that new sanctions would provide Montenegro with a reason to reexamine its status within the federation. "I must say resolutely that there are no reasons for or concrete indications of this," Bulatovic said, and went on to urge the deputies to support orientations expressed in the letter by Presidents Cosic, Milosevic, and Bulatovic to the Serb republic assembly and stands which he presented in his address this evening.

## Kosovo

### Serb Troops Seen Training Near Pristina

*AU2904101093 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No. 83 in English 28 Apr 93*

[Unattributed report: "Increased Military Activities in Kosova Continue"]

[Text] Last night, at around 2015 [1815 GMT], a considerable number of the Serbian military forces with military trucks and tanks were stationed at the Matican suburbs of Prishtina.

On 26 April, at 1640, a train with 14 coaches, gull of Serbian soldiers, reached the FusheKosova railway station. As reported, eight coaches remained in FusheKosova, whereas the rest of them continued towards Prizren. All the Serbian soldiers that got off the train in FusheKosova, some 350, were later transported by bus to Prishtina.

Likewise, on 26 April, at around 1100, a convoy of 4 buses with Serbian military officers from Serbia, arrived in Obiliq, as well as three buses carrying Serb reservists. Several hours later, a convoy of 25 military trucks with heavy weaponry, was reported moving in the same direction.

The Serbian military police provoked yesterday in Millosheva village the Albanian passers-by, threatening them with machine guns.

Yesterday, the Serbian paramilitary groups have been seen training in Gazimestan near Prishtina, whereas the military aircrafts demonstrated their force, flying very low over Prishtina.

It was reported that the heavily armed Serb reservists in Obiliq have been walking through the town, and entering the private shops and restaurants owned by Albanians, aiming at intimidating them.

As reported, today at around 2 a.m., four Serbian soldiers, presumably going back to the military barracks in Llukar, a village near Prishtina, intimidated the Albanian residents of the Xhemajl Ibishi street, knocking at the doors and windows of their houses, and offending everything that was Albanian.

### Serbs 'Amassing' Tanks, Artillery, Officers, Men

*AU2804195193 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] The Kosova Information Center reports that large Serbian military forces are amassing in Makiqam, two kilometers north-east of (?Peqir). The tanks and artillery in this inhabited place are concentrated in the direction of the Kosova capital. It is reported that a train with five

cars full of Serbian soldiers has arrived from Serbia in Fushe-Kosova. Meanwhile, in Obiliq, 100 kilometers north-west of Prishtina, four bus-loads of Serbian officers have arrived from Serbia. In the direction of Marosheve, a movement of Serbian reservists and a convoy of 25 lorries carrying heavy weapons have been observed. In the base of [word indistinct], Serbian paramilitary forces continue to conduct maneuvers, while in Vushtrri mobilization of Serbian reservists is being carried out.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, president of the republic of Kosova, and Kosovar premier Dr. Bujar Bukoshi have been invited by the Swedish Parliament to visit Sweden. Tomorrow's visit of the highest Kosovar leaders to Sweden is taking place at a time when the [words indistinct] have presented a motion on recognition of the republic of Kosova. Moreover, [words indistinct] president Rugova will speak before the Swedish Parliament tomorrow and [words indistinct] in Kosova. He is also expected to meet high-level leaders, Swedish Premier Carl Bildt, the foreign minister, and several [words indistinct].

## Serb 'Massacre' of Albanians Causes Public Protest

*AU2804203593 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] [Announcer] The killing of Albanians by Serbian border guards has caused indignation among the people of Kosova and other ethnic Albanian territories in former Yugoslavia. Let us listen to a telephone report from Prishtina from our correspondent Sami [word indistinct]:

[Sami] The killing and massacre of five Albanian citizens by the Serbian militaristic machine has greatly shocked all the Albanians in the ethnic territories of former Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the statement of protest issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman [words indistinct], it is reported that this killing [words indistinct] is completely unjustifiable. [words indistinct] for the public [words indistinct] citing Radio Tirana and [words indistinct] the Albanian official institutions.

The tragic murder of five Albanian citizens [words indistinct] in the ethnic territories in former Yugoslavia expressed [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] in Prishtina, capital of the Republic of Kosova, [words indistinct] no one [words indistinct] ethnic Albanian territories in this area [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, the Albanian public of these territories is (?somewhat) of the same mind. [words indistinct] are showing incapability to face Serbian fascism, moreover [words indistinct] for war, which they are trying to avoid with all their opportunities. [words indistinct] as the case of the tragic murder of five Albanian youngsters in their land by the present official Belgrade regime, a regime which [words indistinct].

## Rugova Calls for 'Humane' Treatment of Refugees

*AU2804133893 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No. 80 in English 23 Apr 93*

[Unattributed report: "President Rugova's Press Conference"—issued by the Democratic League of Kosova]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference today in Prishtina, President of the republic of Kosova Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, said that according to yet unconfirmed information, a mobilization of Albanians in Kosova is under preparation, but this can be done only through the use of force, since the Albanians will not respond to the call-up.

Dr. Rugova said that Serbian high-intensity repression in Kosova has been going unabated. "Apart from every day maltreatments and harassment, the persecution of Albanian youths for forceful drafting to the Serbian Army has exacerbated, aiming at intimidating the young generation," stated Dr. Rugova.

President Rugova commented on the problem of Kosova Albanian refugees who were sent back home recently from Sweden via the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. They faced problems with the Macedonian police, said Dr. Rugova, calling on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia authorities to behave in a humane way towards the ill-fated refugees, as the Serbian police causes them many troubles. "We have urged the Swedish and other European governments to grant those refugees temporary refuge, especially the youths who were compelled to move there in an attempt to avoid drafting in the occupying Serbian Army," stated President Rugova, adding that "on the other hand, we will do our utmost, in cooperation with the UNHCR office in Prishtina, to ensure that those who are returned are safe here."

President Rugova hailed the forthcoming visit of the Holy Father Pope John Paul II to Albania. Many Albanians from Kosova will be present there, said Rugova, adding that this is an important event not only for Albania, but also for Kosova, the Albanian people in general, and the region.

Dr. Rugova said that visit of the U.S. Congress delegation to Kosova, headed by Senator DeConcini, chairman of the Helsinki Commission in the U.S. Congress, was very important. Likewise, said Dr. Rugova, we had an important visit by the Russian Federation Parliament delegation, headed by Igor Mozgov.

President Rugova of the republic of Kosova supported the UN resolution enforcing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, reiterating the call for the exemption of Kosova from the sanctions through humanitarian relief and other forms of aid.

President Rugova called on the United Nations to adopt a preventive resolution on Kosova and that the Kosova issue be brought to the agenda as soon as possible.

In reply to a question by reporters as to the possibility of his Peace Plan being implemented, President Rugova stated that the 10- Point Plan on Kosova put forward to the international community is being met with increasing understanding as it is interested not to see a new conflict break out in this area. He said he hoped the United Nations will take the Plan as a point of departure in an eventual UN resolution on Kosova.

Asked by reporters to comment on the message the Albanian P.E.N. Center sent to the 59th International P.E.N. Congress which is being held in Hvar and Dubrovnik of Croatia, President Rugova said that the Albanian writers need help in this desperate situation. "The International P.E.N. should be more active in support of the Kosova Albanian writers," Dr. Rugova concluded.

### Albania Accused of Stoking Secessionist Sentiments

*LD2804224193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2029 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Pristina, April 28 (TANJUG)—Zivorad Igic, who heads the Serbian ruling Socialist Party's Committee on Kosovo-Metohija, on Wednesday accused Albanian President Sali Berisha of advocating the secession of that Serbian province.

Speaking at a news conference in Pristina, the administrative centre of Kosovo-Metohija, Igic condemned as unacceptable Berisha's efforts to bring NATO troops to the province, and said they denoted open territorial aspirations.

Albania on Wednesday demanded of the U.N. Security Council to send U.N. troops to Kosovo-Metohija to prevent Serbia's alleged ethnic cleansing plans against the Albanian minority in the province.

A letter sent by the Albanian mission to the Security Council president, which was circulated as an official document, alleged that Albania was faced with a threat to its national interests in Kosovo and would not remain indifferent to this threat.

"What we have here is an attempt to internationalise an open grasp at another country's territories," said Igic and added that Kosovo-Metohija had been and still was Serbia's internal affair.

An ethnic Albanian secessionist movement has been active in Kosovo-Metohija for the past twenty years, striving for the province's secession from Serbia and Yugoslavia and annexation to neighbouring Albania to create the "Greater Albania" which has forever been the dream of the Tirana regime.

Albanians are an ethnic minority in Serbia and Yugoslavia, and as such, under international law, they do not have the right to secession.

### Arrest Warrants for 30,000 Albanians, Muslims Issued

*AU2804134093 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No. 81 in English 26 Apr 93*

[Unattributed report: "Over 30,000 Albanian Conscripts Face Court Charges"—issued by the Democratic League of Kosova]

[Text] As reported by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA on 23 April, quoting Serbian military authorities and the Defense Ministry of the self-proclaimed Yugoslavia, 30,000 warrants for arrest and 9,000 declarations of petty and criminal offenses were issued by the Serbian military authorities to Albanian and Slav Muslim conscripts since May 1992.

It is reported that 5,000 of these cases have been so far dealt with by the police authorities, whereas 3,500 declarations were dealt with by the judicial bodies.

Serbian military authorities are quoted as saying that the cases of Albanian conscripts who have avoided being drafted in the military will be dealt with in progression.

### Democratic Alliance Requests Intervention Against Serbia

*AU2804155293 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] Today's reports describe the situation in Kosova as threatening. The Kosova Democratic Alliance Information Center has given information of an insane movement of Serb army troops in all districts of Kosova. The movement of new units from Serbia to Kosova has also been observed today. [words indistinct] around these cities. The tension and danger in Kosova during recent days and especially today has been further escalated by the border incident and the unjustifiable murders of the 10 youngsters. The arming of the Serbian civilian population, the mobilization of reservists and their aggressive behavior, and the uninterrupted terrorism exerted en masse against the Albanian population in many Kosova regions is making the situation even more tense.

As a movement with peaceful goals, the Kosova Democratic Alliance has been faced with difficult tests with such an escalation of violence and terror, and the real danger that the situation can get out of control and the worst can happen, and today sent a communique to all international institutions requesting that, to the extent that they can and consider it necessary, they intervene against the Serbian Government to stop further escalation and dangerous extremes of the repression and military threats in Kosova. The Kosova Democratic Alliance communique is signed by its deputy chairman, Dr. Fehmi Agani.